



The McGill Daily

Classified

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372 - LOST AND FOUND

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Lost: One tape recorder (Realistic) Leacock 132 on Wed. after Physiology. Left at the front. If you have it, please call any time 932-3784.

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Timex wristwatch with black plastic band on Friday 20th Nov. on campus only watch - exams coming. Please call 286-8250 Bappa.

If somebody found my brown wallet which I lost on Friday's Pub Nite. Please return it to the Students' Society receptionist.

Lost on Thurs. night. Blue nylon wallet. Desperately need all my I.D. 286-0721

374 - PERSONAL

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Wanted: One Man. Description: Goes by name of Mark Simons. Faculty of Music: Wonderful clarinetist. Wanted for: Jane. Jane quoteth, "We can make beautiful music together." Please leave reply at Douglas Hall Box 106.

Thanks to the lads of A.D.P. for a wild birthday; especially Erriic, Ben/Moisha, hoho henry, Charles (There's something sleeping in my bed), Pete and the porcelain bus driver.

Fiona - on December 4, 1981. Congratulations and many thanks for spending 31 months with me. They've been the best of my life. Love, Wim.

383 - LESSONS OFFERED

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The McGill Daily

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Vol. 71, No. 45

Wednesday, December 2, 1981

Montréal

Non union workers lose out

by Peter Findlay

The prospect that McGill's non-academic, non-unionized staff will receive salary increases on par with the rest of Quebec appears dim.

According to McGill University Non-academic Staff Association (MUNASA) member Vic de Breynne, the University administration has turned down almost all MUNASA proposals over the last year including the most recent one.

"They've not accepted any of the proposals that we've given them in almost the past year since we started talking salary and the more we start to push the more we get the answer 'no'," he said.

Despite an earlier agreement by the University administrators to maintain staff parity for McGill employees with the Université de Montréal, McGill Principal David Johnston has refused to meet the recent MUNASA demands for further salary increases.

The parity agreement signed by McGill would have required salary increases of 16.7 per cent this year. So far, however, McGill employees have received an average increase of 9.25 per cent.

In a letter to MUNASA dated October 28 Johnston stated that he regretted not being able to meet its requests, but that "our financial situation makes it impossible for us to meet our objectives of the Parity Agreement at this time."

According to de Breynne, Johnston refused MUNASA's latest proposal on the grounds that closing McGill over the holidays would cause "considerable dislocation and difficulties."

Included in MUNASA's latest salary proposals are demands for increases of about three per cent in salary this year, plus an additional two per cent to be taken as five days off at Christmas. Added to the salary increases already given McGill employees this year, the total increase would amount to about 12.3 per cent.

In a letter to the *Daily de Breynne* stated that:

"Admittedly, closing at Christmas would inconvenience some students, but does it really compare to the need for consideration of the 2,000 staff members who are willing to take time off in lieu of adding a larger amount to the University's deficit, when they are not even going to meet the cost of living this year?"

While non-unionized staff at McGill are facing salary increases considerably below the parity agreement signed by Johnston, unionized workers here will be receiving their full salary increases.

According to de Breynne, the payment of full salary increases to

Continued on page 5



Daily Photo/Allison W. Jones

McGill Principal David Johnston has been reading a lot of bad news lately about government underfunding of universities.

Scrivener disappears

by Albert Nerenberg

The theft of the entire publication of McGill's Scrivener literary journal has put the magazine's plans for the remaining year in a tenuous position.

Nine hundred and fifty copies of the November issue were stolen last week from the Scrivener office in the Arts building, two days before it's planned distribution date.

Scrivener does not presently have enough money to reprint the issue and is asking the Students' Society and the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society for emergency funding.

Scrivener is a creative writing magazine produced by McGill students in conjunction with the English department.

According to Scrivener staff members, two large boxes containing the copies were taken from a locked cupboard in the Scrivener office sometime between Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning of last week. Inexplicably, 54 copies of Scrivener were found distributed this week on several floors of Concordia University's Sir George campus.

Kathy Lyman, Scrivener editor-in-chief, was at a loss to identify the thief or thieves and to find a motive behind the theft.

"Anything we say is basically speculation; all we know is that somebody went through a lot of trouble to steal the magazine," Lyman said.

The Scrivener staff was planning for the first time to distribute on several university campuses across the country. The loss of the issue has had a severely demoralizing ef-

fect on the Scrivener staff, according to Lyman.

"It's a disastrous blow to our efforts of distributing Scrivener on the planned nation-wide scale," she said. "We're just now beginning to survive and establish ourselves, our credibility is at stake."

Let them eat cake

According to Students' Society VP-Internal Keith Hennessy, there is no free lunch, or at least there shouldn't be.

Hennessy was responsible for introducing a motion at last week's Athletics Council meeting to the effect that the Council would no longer meet for lunch at the Faculty Club at students expense.

Over the past few years, the Athletics Council had adopted the posh, private dining rooms of the Faculty Club for their monthly meetings. At a cost of about \$200 a meeting, the 18 members of the Council were treated to a three-course meal served by hired waitresses and an open bar.

Said Hennessy, "I happen to like eating there too, but it isn't fair that students have to pay for my lunches."

When Hennessy first proposed the motion, another member of the Council said that the lunches were paid for by outside funding. Chairman of Athletics Robert Dubeau pointed out that this was not the case. The lunches have been paid for directly out of the athletics

by Brian Topp

University administrations have belatedly added their voices to public protests against government under funding of their institutions, warning that cuts planned on the next three years are equivalent to eliminating the entire budget of one of the provinces major universities.

At a press conference last Thursday, principals from Quebec's seven universities condemned subsidy cutbacks imposed by the provincial government.

"This is the first time that the heads of Quebec's universities have decided to jointly alert the media to a grave situation affecting all Quebecers," said Gilles Boulet, rector of the Université du Québec and spokesperson for the group.

"We are raising a real alarm. Unless the government reduces the extent and immediacy of its compressions budgétaires, the future of higher education in Quebec is going to be seriously threatened, very shortly."

The principals cited statistics which they said show that the post-secondary sector has already been subjected to substantial cutbacks. Boulet noted that between 1977-1978 and 1980-1981, universities absorbed a \$141 million cut. During the year in progress alone, approximately \$80 million has been cut from the post-secondary system.

"Universities have now witnessed the announcement of additional cutbacks for the next three years, from 1982-1983 to 1984-1985.

budget. In effect, students have been paying for the lunches out of their student services fees, part of which goes to fund athletics.

Head of Student Services, Dean Michael Herschorn, seconded Hennessy's motion, claiming he was unaware of the source of funding for the luncheons. The motion was passed on the basis of four votes in favor with the rest of the Council abstaining.

Hennessy said that if the motion hadn't passed, he had every intention of bringing his lunch to the next meeting and appealing the matter directly to those responsible for the athletics budget.

According to Hennessy, the Athletics Council will probably continue to meet at the Faculty Club, but the money will have to come from outside funding.

"If they can't come up with the bucks, we'll have to meet somewhere else," he said.

Under the authority of Student Services, the Athletics Council is responsible for formulating and executing the policies governing the conduct of the athletics program and the use of athletic facilities.

Cutbacks killing Quebec universities

equivalent to a 20 per cent reduction in their current subsidies. The amount of the cutbacks for those three years, on the order of about \$180 million, is equivalent to 6,000 permanent jobs.

That's almost equivalent to the budget of one or the other of Quebec's major universities."

In line with the attempts to reduce its \$5 billion deficit, the Quebec government increased university operating subsidies by only 6.7 per cent this year. Most universities have tied their salary agreements with staff to agreements in place within the Quebec public service, and are therefore bound to pay salary increases averaging 15 per cent this year.

Since salaries take up approximately 85 per cent of all procedures in the post-secondary system, the government's subsidy increase this year fell far short of rising costs, a cut in real terms.

Boulet warned that the post-secondary system in Quebec may run a deficit of some \$50 million this year, because it may prove impossible to reduce costs as quickly as required by the government.

"Not only in the university milieu but also among the organizations mandated to give advice to the ministry on matters of higher education, as well as among editorialists and commentators, this situation has been judged to be unacceptable," Boulet said.

"Remember, universities are being asked to absorb a budget cut equivalent 6,000 posts, not counting the reabsorption of deficits accumulated this year, which could amount to \$50 million, or the equivalent of another 1,700 posts."

The principals called on the Quebec government to ease off on its cutbacks.

"It is impossible to implement so quickly expense cutbacks of that size."

McGill University faces a deficit of up to \$15 million this year as a result of cuts in its provincial subsidy. In a report released by a budget task force earlier this semester recommended that salary increases be substantially reduced as a way to reduce the shortfall.

McGill Principal David Johnston acknowledged at the press conference that salary freeze may complicate labor relations at the university.

"Our concern has been with the non-unionized employees, who have a harder time keeping up with inflation," Johnston said. "There is some concern among support staff that employees governed by collective agreements at other universities are receiving salary increases at a certain level and those at McGill are receiving increases at another level."

Johnston said that McGill has committees looking into the matter.

Continued on page 5

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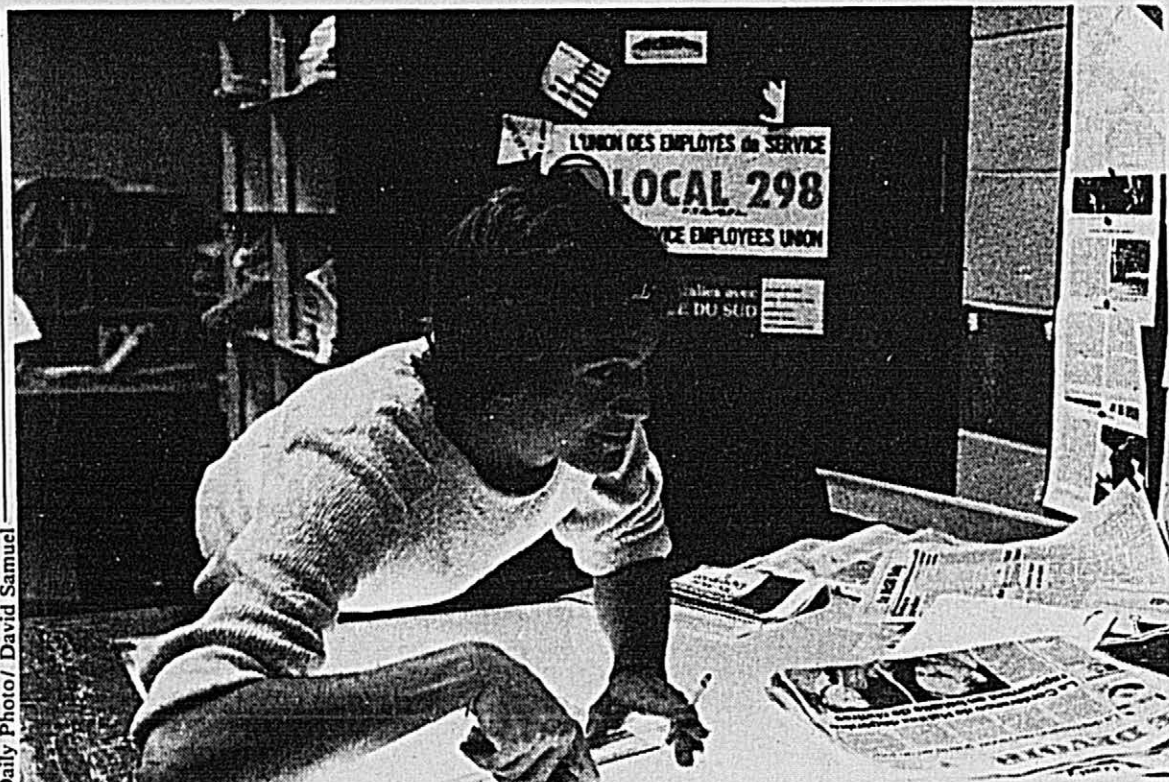
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Unions pledge support for FDR

Sixty trade union delegates from 18 countries concluded a conference on El Salvador Sunday pledging to pressure their governments to recognize the guerrilla opposition.

"The intention is to apply pressure on governments with the International Labour Organization. They (governments) should use their influence to make sure there's a peaceful, negotiated settlement," said Patrick Bolland, one of the conference's organizers.

Bolland noted that the American unions (AFL-CIO) were hostile to any group which identifies in any way with communism, and did not send representatives.

However, Bruce Cameron, assistant to U.S. Congressman Tom Harkin (D-Iowa), told delegates that "progressive forces" have pressured his government into limiting assistance to the junta.

"The administration is the most bellicose and warlike one in my lifetime. The State Department is organized on a world-wide level to diminish and denigrate the FDR (Revolutionary Democratic Front) and the FMLN (the guerrilla army)," Cameron said.

He said the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs had called for "unconditional discussions" to proceed between the FDR and the junta. The junta has demanded that the guerrillas disarm before any talks take place.

"The only way to end the violence is to push hard for negotiations. It is a macabre joke to invite the FDR-FMLN to lay down their weapons and submit themselves to the tender mercies of the Salvadorean army," he added.

Bishop Sergio Arceo, a leading advocate of human rights in Latin

America, sent a telegram calling on church groups to oppose American military aid to the junta. He praised his country's (Mexico) declaration with France on El Salvador, which endorsed the FDR and criticized the anti-communist sentiments of some members of the Catholic Church.

Quebec Minister of Immigration Gerald Godin told the delegates that Quebec is ready to accept 200 Salvadorean refugees, and called for more aid to be sent to refugee camps in Mexico and Honduras.

The Confederation des Syndicats Nationaux and the Centrale de l'Enseignement du Québec organized the conference, which unanimously recognized the worker and peasant movements of El Salvador.

Huge fee hike adopted at Simon Fraser

VANCOUVER (CUP) — Despite student and teaching staff pleas, tuition fees rose 22.7 per cent at Simon Fraser University November 24.

Thirty students watched as university board of governors members listened silently to presentations and, after a ten minute discussion, voted unanimously to

raise tuition, along with the university's financial aid budget, 22.7 per cent.

Both student board representatives voted for the increase.

Louise Miller, student society public relations officer-elect, urged the board to defer fee increases until it was informed about how the increase would affect all potential students' access to the university.

"SFU does not gather the socio-economic data needed to demonstrate the increasing tendency for educational benefits to flow to the children of the well-off," she said.

The increase was considered at a time when the quality of education at SFU was deteriorating, she charged, citing cuts in stipends for graduate students and limited enrolments in some programs.

Miller blasted the board for its "meek acceptance" of provincial funding cuts and asked the board to work with other British Columbia universities against the B.C. government's "axe-headed intentions" to shift the costs of education to students.

"In the last decade the university's operating grant has dropped from 6.4 per cent to 4.75 per cent of

the provincial budget," she said. "At any less than five per cent of the provincial budget, any realistic reduction, or increase, would have no significant effect on the average taxpayers."

Teaching support staff representative Anne Burger read a statement from her union to board members opposing the tuition fee hike. The statement condemned "the attempt to pass the university deficit to students."

Faculty board representative Klaus Rieckhoff said while he agreed with the "general philosophy" of wide access to university, he supported the fee increase because the university needed the money. It would not become impossible for even the poorest student to attend SFU, he said.

"Those willing and able to go to university, and those willing to make the sacrifices will be able to do it," he said.

Student board member Ted McNabb said he was forced to vote for the fee hike.

"I'm really torn by this motion," he said. "It's a compromise motion, and like all compromises, some parts you like the taste of and some you don't."

Student discipline committee established

by Barbara Fryer

A Senate Committee on Student Discipline will be set up in the near future to deal with people charged under the new Code of Student Discipline according to Students' Society VP University Affairs Liz Ulin.

McGill has its own security system to handle legal violations committed on University property. It deals not only with academic offences, such as cheating, but also with infractions like vandalism. If the University takes disciplinary measures against students caught committing non-academic offences which also violate civil law, the cases would not necessarily go to trial outside the University.

Senate passed the Code of Student Discipline last year outlining academic and non-academic offences and how those caught violating the new rules would be punished.

Subsequent to this, the Senate organized a new committee to conduct hearings for students charged under the new code. The committee will consist of ten members to be selected by Senate, three McGill students to represent Students' Society, and one student from MacDonald College.

According to Ulin, the three student representatives will be chosen in January. A few people have expressed interest in the positions and applications are still being accepted in the Students' Society offices.

When the Code of Student Discipline was ratified last spring, some of the senators suggested a Code of Students' Rights should also be passed by Senate to define the legal procedures by which students could be punished.

Quebec's Charte des Droits de la Personne (Charter of Human Rights) already provides a measure of protection. However, as the Charte doesn't include university-related matters such as exams, many felt a code of rights geared specifically towards students was necessary. As a result, the Senate Ad Hoc Committee on the Responsibilities of the University to the Students was formed last April to draft a Code of Students' Rights.

Chaired by law student George Iny, the committee is presently gathering information from various sources, including other universities which already have similar disciplinary codes. It will have a preliminary report ready early next semester.

Mob reinstates paper

WINNIPEG (CUP) — A crowd of mainly engineering students took less than ten minutes at a special general meeting November 25 to force the University of Manitoba Students' Union (UMSU) to resume printing the engineering paper, the Red Lion.

The meeting was called by engineering senior stick Erik Tatarchuk to overturn an October 27 UMSU council vote of 20-1-3 to stop the UMSU printshop from printing the Red Lion. Council representatives supported that motion because they said the Red Lion is sexist, demeaning to men and women, and possibly libellous.

Of the 509 students at the meeting, 428 were from engineering.

Drowned out by cheers, jeers, and a squadron of paper airplanes UMSU President Tim Rigby called the meeting to order.

"I'm proud of the interest in the affairs of your student government," said Rigby. "I think it's neat."

Tatarchuk spoke first to the motion. He said, "The (Red) Lion is printed for engineers, by engineers,

and is only distributed in the engineering building. Even our opponents have trouble finding copies."

He said if UMSU censored the Red Lion, it would be a bad precedent, and might lead to the censoring of other student papers, such as the agriculture students' Bullshead.

The second speaker, apparently also from engineering, said engineering newspapers across Canada are the common heritage of engineers.

"It's like apple pie and baseball to the Americans," he said.

The third speaker, later said by Tatarchuk to be from commerce, then called the question, thus abruptly ending debate. UMSU Council representative Mel Robinson challenged chairperson Tim Rigby's decision to allow debate to be halted, but the decision was noisily upheld by a majority of those on the floor.

The motion to reinstate the Red Lion carried by a large majority, though no count of hands was made.

...Laurin

Continued from page 3

The principals held their press conference one day before Education Minister Camille Laurin scheduled a meeting with administrators, professors and students to discuss university financing.

Boulet said that the agenda of the meeting with Laurin was set up to discuss "how to divide up the pie," and not the amount of total funding as such. He said that was why the principals chose to discuss cutbacks when they did.

The six professors invited to the meeting with Laurin walked out of it, calling the process a farce.

...Non-unionized staff

Continued from page 3

unionized staff, while leaving non-unionized staff with less could result in demands from the latter for unionization.

"A lot of people are talking about certifying (MUNASA) under the Quebec Labour Code," MUNASA president Alan Youster said.

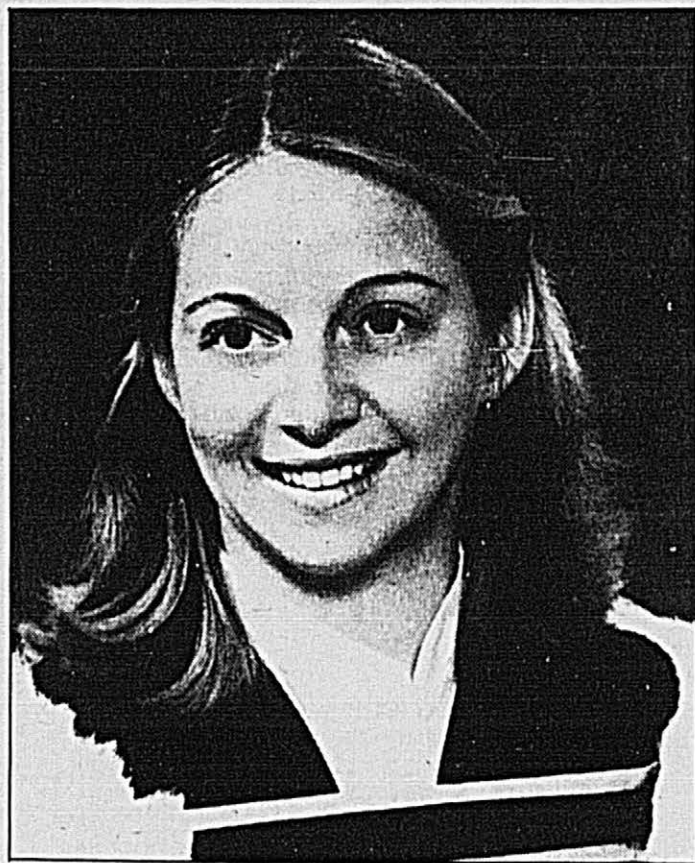
"Our executive is extremely disappointed with the position the University has decided to adopt and

we want to discuss whether people agree with what is being done in the organization at our next meeting in December."

At the present time negotiations are continuing between the University and MUNASSA, but de Breynne isn't optimistic that McGill will follow through with its promises of staff salary parity.

"It's apparent from the negotiations that the University, but we should be planning not only from the top down but also from the bottom up."

Only fifty-one issues to go



HEY YOU!

Yes, I'm talking to you.

Remember those beautiful (or handsome, as the case may be) poses you picked up from Van Dyck & Meyers Studios?

Your grad pictures - remember?

Well, a lot of you haven't returned your proofs and the deadline was last week. We'll give you another week **but that's all**. After that, we'll pick which one we think is the best to go in the year-book. Are you willing to take your chances?

I wouldn't.

Old McGill '82

Today

Wednesday,

German Language Students Association
Don't forget to come on December 4 to the Weihnachts party in the German lounge from 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm. Alle sind herzlich eingeladen!

Film

Environmental Film Series, showing today: *Who Will I Sentence Now?* on health hazards in the workplace. *A matter of attitudes* on air and water pollution in Canada. Showing in Burnside Hall, room 23, at 1:00 p.m.. Bring your lunch.

Spanish tertulia

Interested in speaking Spanish? Come to the Spanish lounge (Bronfman 697) for the Spanish tertulia and enjoy Spanish conversation from 3 to 5 with students of the Spanish department. Vengan todos.

Contemporary Music Ensemble

Soloists, duos and three large ensembles perform contemporary music by Canadian and European composers. 8:30 pm, Pollack Concert Hall.

Concert

Lucie Wilcott, trumpet; Dominique Lortie, trombone; Pierre Chiasson and Louis Lortie, pianos; play concertos and sonatas. 4:00 pm, Recital Hall.

Men's Consciousness Raising

There will be a meeting today to discuss inter-male relations. It's a chance for all men to understand themselves better. Bring a friend. Room 425 Union at 5:00 pm.

Sociology Students' Association

Annual Christmas Party! 3:30 p.m. Leacock 738. Lots of Eggnog: Christmas Cake. Come and enjoy.

Bazaar

Books - fiction and non-fiction - clothes, and many other items on sale at low low prices in Union room 107-08 between 11:00 and 2:30. Organized by the Workers' Communist Party.

MISA

will hold a general meeting at 1:00 p.m. in the Bronfman Bldg, room 630.

Community McGill

Get ready for 1982 share some of your time to become a volunteer come to our office for more info in Union rm 408.

Tickets

For the McGill/Concordia El Salvador and South Africa Committees' REGGAE-SALSA benefit concert on December 5th available all week at South Africa Ctte table in Union from 11 to 2. Come buy your ticket and see J.R. EXPRESS reggae group this Saturday in the Hall building cafeteria at Concordia (Corner de Maisonneuve W. and Bishop, Metro Guy) at 8:00 p.m. Proceeds go to refugee centers in Central America and Southern Africa.

Help prevent nuclear holocaust

Last chance this semester to find out what you can do to oppose the arms race. Visit information table of Project Ploughshares McGill, the student disarmament group. Noon to 2:00, Union lobby. Give peace a chance.

Thursday

Gay People of McGill

Tonight is the last meeting of 1981 and we are having a Christmas pot luck dessert. Bring some cookies, cakes, pies etc... Coffee will be served and we'll sing carols. Come join us. Union B-01 at 7:30 pm.

Recital

James Gelfand, piano, gives a recital at 8:30 pm in the Recital Hall.

Friday

Party

After a long hard semester, you deserve a chance to finally let loose. Well we're giving you a chance, at the Lambda Chi Alpha 12th Annual End-of-Courses Party! 3505 Peel (near Dr. Penfield) 9:00 pm - ? The last WILD event of 1981!

Indian Students Association

Presents "Anubhav", President of India Gold Medal Award winner Hindi film with English subtitles. 7:30 pm, FDA Auditorium. Admission: Members \$1.50, General Public \$2.50.

Recital

Piano students of Luba Zuk perform at 8:30 pm in the Recital Hall.

Concert

Early Music Ensembles and the Baroque Chamber Orchestra perform Hotterre, Schutz, Buxtehude, Monteverdi, Vivaldi, Muffat, etc... 8:30 pm, Pollack Concert Hall

The Debating Union

This Friday's practice session will be the last of this semester. All members of the Debating Union (whether you are active, moderately active or downright inactive) are invited to next Tuesday's Pot Luck Supper. Sign up on the debating room door so we know what kind of yummy delicacy you will bring.

The Anthropology Students Association

Inside Speakers Committee Prof. Lee Drummond speaking on *Shamanism and Myths of the Caribbean* and *Arawak Amerindians of South America*. 3434 McTavish, Room 100. 12:15 to 2:00 pm. Soup will be served for a small donation.

Linguistics Students

are invited to celebrate the end of classes with a Wine and Cheese Party, Friday, Dec. 4, from 4:00 - 6:00 p.m. in the Linguistics Lounge, Bronfman 599.

Creative Aggression for Women

Saturday, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Learn to express your natural aggression, constructively, in order to attain your fullest potential in everyday life. For registration or further information 481-2826.

Monday

Students - Staff - Faculty

Presbyterian-United Church Campus Ministry invites you to our Monday evening Worshiping Community, Mondays at 7:30 p.m. at 3521 University Street (The United Theological College). For further information call Rev. Chris Ferguson: 392-5890.

Department of Anthropology

presents Professor Roger Keesing, Head of Anthropology, Australian National University, Canberra, speaking on: *Kauriao Women Speak: The Micropolitics of Ethnology in a Solomon Islands Society*. Monday, 7 December 1981 in Leacock 738, at 4:00 to 6:00. All welcome

Recital by Voice Students

Monday, Dec. 7 at 4 p.m., Recital Hall, Denise Poray, Owen Duggan, Heike Margolis, Marie-Claude Arpin, and Anne Wilkinson and piano accompanists, of the Song Interpretation Class. 8:30 Pollack Concert Hall.

Tuesday

New Democratic Party of McGill

Edward Broadbent M.P. - Leader of the New Democratic Party of Canada; Bob Rae M.P., NDP Finance Critic; Lorne Nystrom M.P., NDP Critic for Fed-Proc Relations; Svend Robinson M.P., NDP Justice Critic; Nelson Riis M.P., NDP Small Business and Trade Critic. In a 'Public Hearing on the Economy', Tuesday, December 8th, 1981 in Union Ballroom beginning at 11 a.m. and continuing until 4 p.m. All McGill students and staff are invited to attend.

The Daily



Christmas
edition

This special edition was produced by:

Moir Ambrose	GPG
Suzy Goldenberg	Peter Findlay
Peter Morgan	Sarah Wells
Kristel van Ineveld	Bill Sheffield
Brahm Pascal	Angie Marcoliese
Chris Cavanagh	
Brian Topp	
Wendy Jones	
Elizabeth Jarvis	
David Samuel	
Lucie Masse	
Albert Nerenberg	

Photos by:
Carol Murray



Drapeau: Still crazy after all these years

by G. Pierre Goad

It has been fashionable for quite some time to attack, insult and decry the policies and actions of Canada's longest ruling political figure. In this particular case the use of the term "ruling" is more than appropriate. Mayor Jean Drapeau has been putting in his customary 16 hour days at City Hall for more days than many Montrealers have been alive.

Grounds for criticism of the Mayor and his Civic Party cohorts are quite real. Montreal's municipal government sets new standards for secrecy, lack of citizen participation, and lack of accountability. Drapeau's administration has a poor record in financial affairs, public housing, only a fair record on environmental issues and an atrocious record in providing basic public services — the list goes on.

Many believe that Drapeau has a mystical hold on Montreal voters refusing to acknowledge there is a logical explanation for his incredible success at the polls. Drapeau has only lost one civic election, although in 1957, previous to his entry into the mayoralty battleground. He lost by 4,000 votes to Sarto Fournier. Fournier was elected by Quebec Premier Maurice Duplessis' organization in what Duplessis' biographer, Conrad Black, called "the most disgraceful election campaign the Union Nationale ever ran". Those who are at all familiar with the UN and Duplessis should understand that one need not look to Richard Daley's Chicago for examples of vote-riggings, beatings, and other corrupt electoral practices.

Drapeau exacted his revenge, however. On the eve of the 1960 election he almost single-handedly carried out a police raid on a small apartment at the corner of Fort and Ste. Catherine where plans for the election-day rigging of the 1957 contest were found. The mayor-to-be made the somewhat dubious claim that these same plans were to be used in the upcoming election. Nevertheless, the media gave the event full coverage and Drapeau was elected mayor as 44 of 66 councillors were elected under the banner of his Civic Party.

He has ruled uninterrupted since 1960 with the only "close" challenge in 1974 when he won 56 per cent of the vote. Considering Drapeau won in 1970 with 92.5 per cent of the popular vote and 54 of 54 seats on the council, there really was no other place to go but down.

Drapeau has always been a hard worker, devoting incredibly long hours to whatever task might lie before him. He worked as a salesman, became a well-known lawyer, and always revelled in the twin joys of politics and debate. He ran in the 1942 federal by-election in Outremont as a candidate for the Bloc Populaire, a quasi-nationalist party akin to today's PQ. It formed out of the triumphant remnants of the Quebec "NO" movement in the 1942 conscription referendum.

His intellectual guru and patron was l'Abbé Lionel Groulx, a father of the nationalist movement and the man who first gave Quebec her own history book. It is from Groulx that Drapeau took one of the guiding principles of his political life: that Quebec, and therefore its center, Montreal, must show the rest of Canada and the world that French Canada is as good as they are. This thought found its expression in the grandiose projects conceived and undertaken by Drapeau and his colleagues.

Our Mayor is now thought of as a federalist but it is important to remember that, like many of his later political contemporaries, in both Ottawa and Quebec City, he served as a foot-soldier in the nationalist movement. At times, speeches of this era had crypto-fascist tones, with appeals to race and "the (Quebec) motherland". For those who enjoy resurrecting the old, stale words of Drapeau, it is worth remembering that he was not unique viewed in context with some of the firebrands of the time, he could be considered moderate.

Drapeau was first elected Mayor on Oct. 28, 1954. That year he won the first of his landslide victories, riding on the coattails of his high-profile stint as lawyer for the Caron

inquiry into crime and corruption. At that time Montreal really was a wide-open city. Montrealers with garrulous parents or relatives have probably heard tales of "blind pigs" and the Main. City hall reporters had two salaries, one from their newspapers and one from the city government. Organized crime had flourished during Camilien Houde's eighteen years as Mayor.

Although there was no evidence of any wrong-doing by Houde, the municipal government and, in particular, the police department were shown to be less than lily-white when it came to illegal gambling, prostitution, drugs, and other criminal activity. Their activities were investigated and when Judge Caron's report was released twenty days before the election, it recommended that the police chief and seventeen senior officers be fined and/or fired. The Drapeau platform contained only one promise: to clean up the city, and spurred by Houde's retirement and the Caron report, Drapeau received the first of many lucky breaks which have come for him at the most opportune times and was elected the mayor of Montreal.

Less than a year from now Montrealers will again have a new municipal government. Just how new it will be is a matter of consternation to many in the city but unfortunately it is a matter of little concern to the majority of the voting population.

Drapeau has been active in politics for over fifty years and it's quite likely he has learned a lot on political survival in that time. The man whose chauffeur picks up steamies for lunch at the Poolroom every week is a full-time mayor contending against part-time opponents who don't reap much credit from their community work. According to Brian McKenna and Susan Purcell, authors of the

the weakness of the opposition and the mistakes the made in trying to unseat Montreal's favourite underdog.

Those who would oppose and (gasp) defeat the Mayor make a tragic mistake, which is compounded by its foolish repetition. Although there have been good platforms put forward by opposition parties, they are usually undeveloped and unexplained, and attack the Mayor at every opportunity. This has never been an effective strategy. The opposition usually adds insult to its injury by welcoming all those who would oppose Drapeau. This results in very odd ideological marriages which must inevitably lead to a messy divorce.

In 1970, the Front d'action politique (FRAP) became associated with the FLQ after losing the support of citizens' groups when agreement on a mayoral candidate proved impossible. With the subsequent kidnapping of James Cross and murder of Pierre Laporte, and a disgusting but effective smear campaign against FRAP, Drapeau was swept into office and proceeded to mishandle the Olympics.

In 1974, the Montreal Citizens' Movement (MCM) was formed as a more broad-based organization with encouraging ties to the middle-class and anglophone Montrealers. Jacques Couture ran as mayor under their banner and gained 101,146 votes to Drapeau's 142,205. Although Couture lost the election, the MCM managed to elect eighteen councillors, the first substantial opposition the city had seen in years.

The developing Olympic financial debacle and the lack of attention Drapeau devoted to the election, as well as a very unpopular decision to destroy hundreds of elm trees for the Olympic installations may have had more to

moderates (and the party platform) with them.

The stage was now set for the 1978 election. MAG chose an ambitious young federal politician, Serge Joyal, as their candidate for mayor and the MCM put up Quebec bureaucrat Guy Duquette. With 51 per cent of those eligible voting, the Mayor polled 60.9 per cent of the vote and took 52 of 54 councillors with him for another four years at city hall. The MCM managed to re-elect Michael Fainstat and MAG reinstated Auf der Maur at city hall. The bickering between the two opposition parties was the primary cause of their ignoble defeat.

Drapeau has little need to explain his platform or its differences from those of the opposition. Montreal is quite familiar with Drapeau and his style of government.

The media, going back several decades, has not been on Drapeau's side. He effectively uses this fact by playing the part of the underdog. The fact that he rarely consents to talk to the media probably fuels their antagonism towards him. There are several legitimate and entirely justifiable reasons for taking the Mayor to task. However, at the same time Drapeau is attacked, one implicitly insults those who voted for him, which on occasion has been more than 90 per cent the voting population.

Quebec has a tradition of "appointing" favorite sons to look after their affairs regardless of the contradictions or stupidity inherent in their choice. Examples are Levesque and Trudeau — sworn enemies with the same constituencies. Drapeau, another favorite son, runs the city like a fiefdom with his damn-the-torpedoes, full-speed-ahead style of government. One might doubt that Drapeau is a good mayor, but at the same time one cannot deny the fact that he is a good politician.

To win, the opposition will have to stay away from a "don't-vote-for-Drapeau-he-stinks" strategy, and emphasize their own strengths. A coherent, developed platform which indicates a certain depth of thought and careful planning, a mayoralty candidate with broad appeal, good delivery, and some idea of how to run a city. As for dumping on Drapeau, it is a tired refrain and they have heard it before. In the 1974 election, the MCM basically said Drapeau is a nice guy but he needs some opposition, and it worked to a certain degree.

The city would do well with specific improvements. The opposition must articulate their position on planning, housing, services, taxes, and island integration. They must also support these positions with more than platitudes.

The opposition must be organized. Both the MCM and MAG have recently held meetings during which the bare bones of a platform have been outlined. They need experienced workers and organizers. However, only the left seems to be willing to expend time and energy on the "losing" cause. Obviously the opposition must appeal to a broad spectrum of voters, not merely the "true believers".

Where are the candidates for mayor? Drapeau is the only one who is front and center. He has not declared his candidacy but then again he does not really have to. The spokesman for the two existing opposition parties are their respective councillors, but being English, they do not have a realistic chance of being elected mayor.

Unless Drapeau retires and does not seek re-election, there is little hope that there will be a new mayor in 1982. Unless there is a scalding scandal concerning Drapeau and his colleagues, there is little hope of even electing an effective opposition, barring an 11th hour united front. Although it may seem early to declare the opposition is behind schedule, one must remember that in his own way Drapeau has been campaigning for the upcoming election for over 25 years.

The days when police officers would send the constables out on patrol with a condom are gone. This reporter fears that the days when Drapeau lost elections are gone as well.



kind biography, "Drapeau", he works efficiently, too. Every letter he receives is answered and answered quickly. He is known to drive around the city in the wee hours of the night with a stack of notes beside him doing a first-hand check on citizens' complaints.

The only project which eluded his grasp, despite his habitual long hours and obvious intelligence, was the Olympic Games.

Drapeau has been Mayor for so many years there is a great deal of electoral inertia to overcome before the populace would turn him out at the polls. Drapeau's style of governing holds that he is only accountable to voters on election day. Efforts to get him to answer to anybody else on any other occasion prove fruitless. One example of this is the continuing farce of the long-awaited reply to the Malouf report on the Olympic Games.

Finally, the most important reason for his tenure in office during the past two decades is

do with the results of the election than MCM members would like to admit. As well, during the election itself there were damning truths and lies bandied about concerning "Stalinists" and assorted longhaired revolutionary members of the MCM.

Over the next four years the MCM badgered the Mayor and exhumed long-dormant urban issues. Councillor Nick Auf der Maur, a former MCM member, was particularly effective with regard to the Olympics. However, the MCM was gradually torn apart by internal dissent. When its Conseil générale advanced a document which described capitalism as a "cancer" eating away at the city, it became apparent that disagreements between factions of the party was a cancer eating away at the MCM. In April of 1977, Auf der Maur and fellow councillor Bob Keaton were voted out of the party and formed the Municipal Action Group (MAG), taking many MCM

Universities are on the knife's edge in Quebec

by Brian Topp

The administration of Ronald Reagan once proposed that in elementary schools across the United States, lunches were to consist of a few ounces of milk, a tiny hamburger, and ketchup and relish as "vegetables." The idea was scrapped because a group of American Senators decided to sample the dish.

The Quebec government has yet to crawl that low, but it is no less committed to eliminating its debt. Systematically and increasingly dramatically, Finance Minister Jacques Parizeau and his fellow "social democrats" in the Parti Québécois cabinet have taken the knife, if not yet an axe, to the public sector in an attempt to reduce a deficit which this year is expected to top \$5 billion.

To some extent, the PQ's cutbacks reflect a recent but probably sincere conversion to what English Canadian Tories like to call "fiscal responsibility." The genesis of that conversion probably lies in the fact that the provincial treasury board under Parizeau apparently lost control of expenditures during the government's first mandate, a fact which would have eroded the PQ's reputation as administratively competent had it been more enthusiastically pursued by its political opposition and the press.

"The Quebec government has yet to crawl that low, but it is no less committed to eliminating its debt."

The first symptom of that loss of control involved \$500 million in un-budget school board expenditures, which emerged when an equivalent amount was found to have "disappeared" unaccountably from the provincial treasury.

A few months ago a more interesting revelation surfaced. The province's annual deficit had been publically estimated at \$1.5 billion for the year past; it turned out (surprise!) to be \$5 billion.

Premier René Levesque responded by sacking Parizeau as president of the treasury board (leaving him the finance portfolio), and replacing him with the more reliable Yves Bérubé.

On a broader front, the government has clearly committed itself to holding the increase of its expenditures to the rate of growth of its tax revenue, in order to chip away at its debt and perhaps improve the economy.

There is more to the government's commitment to fiscal restraint than a PQ conversion to Tory financial dogma, however. The current wave of public service cuts are an example of how the PQ is moving to appropriate the political centre.

"We have to realize that middle-income people pay most of our taxes, but don't receive much in the way of services in return. What about them?" Parizeau told a television reporter towards the end of the PQ's

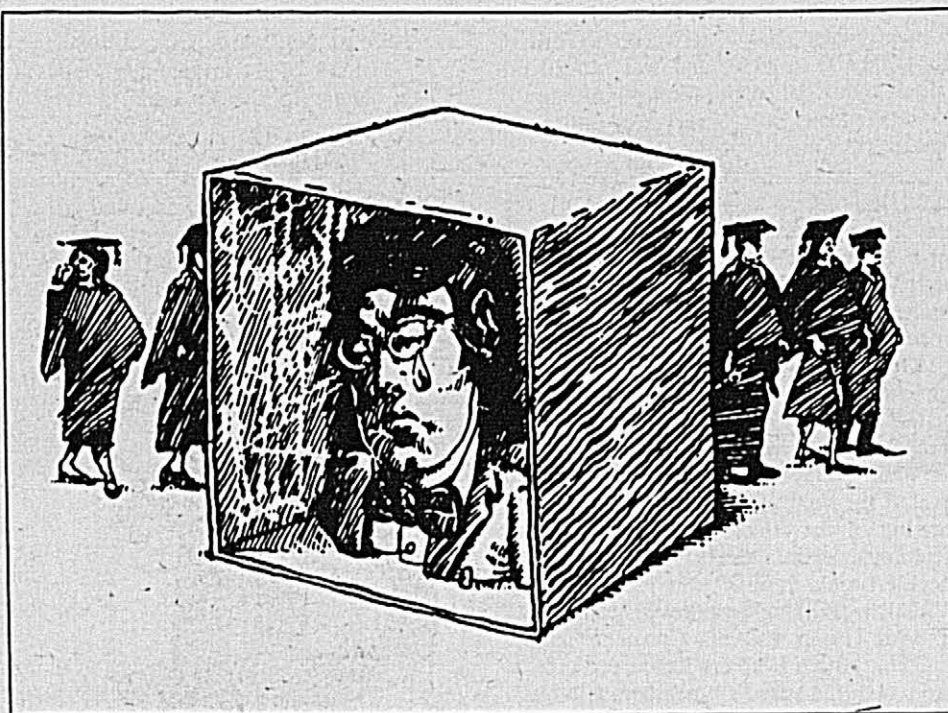
Education

All of this has spelled considerable trouble for the post-secondary system.

How much trouble was outlined in a cabinet discussion paper leaked earlier this year, titled simply "Explications des compressions budgétaires."

"The difficult economic period we are passing through, interest rates and taxation rates which are considered high, oblige the government to rationalize its expenses, and return them to a level comparable to the growth of its revenues," the documents state.

"A rate of increase of 16.6 per cent for



education (the amount that the Ministry of Education's total budget increased last year, according to government figures) is considerably higher than that of the Gross Provincial Product in Quebec, which this year will reach only 11 per cent. We must therefore look for ways to contain it within that limit," it concludes.

The document presents a two-point case for passing the bulk of cuts in education spending on to the post-secondary sector. First, the document asserts, "the development of the network is complete ... (since) the rate of university enrollments in Quebec is the highest in Canada." There is therefore no need for any further expansion of the university network, it is argued, and priority now goes to other areas.

Second, "we hope to achieve a rationalization of the management of the (university) network through the use of budgetary constraints." Education minister Camille Laurin has been talking quite a bit about rationalization these days. At his most reasonable, the word means cutting any remaining fat in administrative expenditures, and ensuring that universities continue to serve real needs.

There has been some speculation that rationalization may come to mean more. For example, either McGill or Concordia might be made to wind down its engineering faculty, since it is not rational for the Anglophone community to require two wastefully separate engineering departments six blocks apart on Sherbrooke.

Underfunding of universities in Quebec did not have to wait for a cabinet document. According to the principals of Quebec's seven largest universities, who held a joint press conference on the subject last week, between 1977-1978 and 1980-1981 universities absorbed funding shortfalls totalling \$141 million. This year alone they are expected to cut another \$80 million according to the principals (\$51.6 million, according to the PQ cabinet).

Over the next three years they will be expected to absorb a further \$180 million in cutbacks, roughly equivalent to the budget of an entire institution the size of Laval or McGill.

Most of the savings the PQ is looking for will have to come out of the hides of the workers employed in the post-secondary system. McGill VP Finance John Armour brought that point home to staff at McGill during an information session on the budget earlier this semester. The bottom line was that the university would have to respond to the \$15.5 million deficit which the government's new funding policies would impose by one of (or a combination of) two measures; either salaries would be frozen at present levels, or people would be laid off.

McGill is now estimating that it will run a

deficit of \$4.3 million, since its employees will be expected to forego wage hikes.

Us and them

Students, particularly those attending universities whose administrations do not recognize their right to organize into students' unions, probably had few tears to shed over the prospect of their principals losing the chauffeur-driven limousines and other administrative perks likely to fall to rationalization.

However, there is clearly more at stake than that, and Quebec's student organizations were active this fall in protesting government underfunding. ANEQ (Association National des Etudiants du Québec) and RAEU (Regroupement des Associations Etudiantes Universitaires) co-sponsored a conference to discuss the cutbacks. The conference was followed-up in October by a march on the Montreal offices of René Levesque.

More recently McGill was the focus for a day of protest which included another march to the Premier's office.

While they have generated a respectable amount of sound and fury, however, there is no sign that the efforts by RAEU and ANEQ has generated any response among the general public or in the government. A series of consultative workshops announced by Camille Laurin shortly after the first RAEU/ANEQ demonstration and begun over the past several weeks have to date serv-

ed as little more than forums for the government to state its position. The administrators, professors and students invited to the workshops have so far been unimpressed; professors walked out of the second workshop, on university funding, last week.

To make things still more interesting, the federal government is also moving to reduce its subsidies to post-secondary education. Ottawa provides about \$1.5 billion a year to the provinces for them to finance universities. The subsidies are provided under the terms of the Established Program Financing (EPF) agreement, which is set to expire next April.

Federal finance minister Allan MacEachen warned a Parliamentary task force last spring that the federal cabinet proposed to reduce its transfers to the provinces under EPF by over \$1 billion a year, and there were clear intimations that post-secondary education was the program Ottawa wanted out of.

MacEachen's budget, brought down in mid-November, indicates that the federal government is beginning to back off. Ottawa is still looking for a \$1 billion saving under EPF, but spread over three years.

"To make things even more interesting, the federal government is also moving to reduce its subsidies."

If Quebec were to decide to pass on federal EPF transfer reductions on to universities, should they occur, the financial crisis the provincial government has imposed on the post-secondary system would clearly be significantly worsened.

Turn out the lights

There is little reason to be optimistic about government funding of higher education. The seriousness of the deficit that the government has run up, the apparent political attractiveness of responding by squeezing the public sector, and the relatively weak constituency on hand to defend universities from having to absorb a disproportionate share of the cuts, seems to add up to bleak times ahead for post-secondary education.

Times are hard, the government is responding like any good Tory government would, and even the province's academic ivory towers are going to feel the knife.

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The myth of corporate "social responsibility"

by Peter Morgan

Canada's corporate elite, the Canadian establishment, is well represented on the Board of Governors. Of 44 governors, 18 belong to this powerful financial group.

The board of governors has control of all legal and financial aspects of, and ultimate authority at McGill.

Concentrated financial power, and the consequent similarity of establishment governors' values and morals, creates two problems for the university. The distinction between Establishment governors running companies whose primary objective is to make money, and a University existing to educate people, is often blurred. Further, governors' financial interests conflict with the objectives of a "socially responsible University."

An examination of three governors, a typical establishment upbringing, and mutual links and personal interests of all 18 governors, is revealing.

The Men

Lorne Webster, probably the wealthiest man on the Board, is heir to the fortunes of one of Canada's richest families.

"The Webster family holdings are probably in excess of \$400 million. The most likely heir to the Webster mantle is Colin's energetically brilliant son Lorne, the 53 year-old head of Prenor Group which manages assets of \$1,307,805,000," says Peter Newman, in his analysis of the financial elite, *The Canadian Establishment*.

In addition to the Prenor Group, Webster is chairman of 6 companies, president of 6 others, and a director on another 25. He also owns part of the Montreal Expos. One of the companies he is director of is the Bank of Montreal which participates in, or makes loans to, the South African government.

"A few years ago, Lorne offered his Uncle Howard ten thousand dollars for ten minutes of his time to discuss the secrets and strategy of business acquisition," says Newman, adding that "the bid was gently refused."

David Culver, described by Newman as one of the last "big business Anglos huddling in towering skyscrapers and venerable low-rise hideaways in downtown Montreal," is president and chief executive officer (CEO)

of Alcan Aluminum Ltd., and a member of the Board of Governors. Alcan 61 per cent foreign owned, has a net income profit of \$633,706,000 in 1980, and was ranked 6th largest industrial corporation, according to the Financial Post, is survey of top 400 industries in Canada.

Culver is on the board of directors of Canadair Ltd., a company owned by the federal government that makes guns, among other things, for the F-18 fighter plane. As well, Alcan has a 24 per cent interest in Hulets Aluminum Ltd., which employs 2000 workers in South Africa.

"Good investment is an agent of change in the enemy's camp," said Culver, arguing against divestment of McGill's shares in companies that invest in South Africa.

"What Canada needs is more people who revel at the sight of their competitors blood running in the street," said Culver at an economics seminar in 1977, quoted in the *McGill Alumni Review*.

William (Bill) Wilder, president and CEO of both Hiram Walkers Consumer Home Ltd. and Hiram Walkers Resources Ltd., is also one of the board's "members-at-large". Hiram Walkers-Consumers Home Ltd., ranked 24th in Canada, had a net income of \$239,522,000 in 1980.

Financial disaster threatened Wilder when Canada Arctic Gas, the company he was president of, lost all its American financial support. The Berger commission report, which said a pipeline should never be constructed in the Yukon and no pipeline for ten years in the Mackenzie Valley, caused the American withdrawal. Berger's recommendations were made because of the irreparable damage to the environment and to native peoples rights and cultures that pipeline construction would have caused.

Noranda Mines Ltd. has come under fire for investment in Chile, a country that has been called one of the world's most flagrant violators of human rights, because its smelting operation, responsible for half of the acid rain in Quebec. Wilder is a director of Noranda.

Newman quotes Wilder as saying, "if you're going to be a success in business you've got to be able to reach decisions even when you don't know all the facts".

These three men are typical of the

"members-at-large", who are supposed to represent the community and a "plurality of interests" on the Board of Governors.

At least 18 of 24 community representatives belong to the Canadian Establishment.

Other venerable establishment members include G. Drummond Birks, president and CEO of Henry Birks and Sons; and Arnold Steinberg, of grocery store fame, executive V.P. finance and development, and director of Steinberg. Bankers, an essential Canadian Establishment element, are also present on the Board. For instance Rowland (Rowlie) Frazee, chairman and CEO of the Royal Bank of Canada ranked as the number one bank in Canada, is on the Board.



G. SCOTT
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Nor is the Board's stature restricted to financial circles. The president of the Canadian Paper Workers Union, L.H. Loraine; the Director General of the National Arts Centre, D.J.A. MacSweeney; and Quebec Supreme Court Chief Justice Alan B. Gold (chairman of the board) are all governors.

The corporate clique, however, because of similar backgrounds, common business and personal interests, dominates Board meetings. They present a remarkably united front. Indeed, it is unusual for Gold to take a formal vote count, so few are dissenters on the board.

Their Education

Corporate governors have for the most part followed the pattern of other Establishment member's education. Their education reinforces values, and perpetuates their elite financial position.

A typical Board member went "through the standard Canadian upperclass upbringing, Selwyn House (Montreal), Trinity College School (Port Hope, Ontario) and McGill".

Interestingly, some McGill governors seem to regard their former university with considerable disdain. Newman quotes Charles Bronfman, represented on the board by Vineberg, as saying; "I wasn't ready for McGill. It was interesting. I could write papers. Anything that had a certain degree of bullshit, I was alright with".

Or Wilder, talking about how difficult Harvard was said: "McGill was like a cocktail circuit compared to Harvard".

Harvard's MBA program attracted at least three governors (Wilder, Currie, Culver).

"Harvard's yearly recruits are groomed for a career bossing people. Most Harvard grads aren't sensitive to social change, the school remains what it always has been: a solid first step up the long ladder to meaningful corporate power", says Newman.

Their business links

Feelings of unity are further strengthened within the corporate establishment clique by a remarkable number of linked directorships. But two examples, Birks who is on the board of directors of Royal Trustco Ltd. of which Harrington is chairman, and Hugh Hallward, a graduate society representative and both budding Establishment member and potential member-at-large governor, is

director of the Prenor Group of which Webster is president and CEO, illustrate the inbred corporate clique links abound.

Their personal links; The Clubs

Reinforcing business connections are the common club memberships.

"Canadian clubs are one of the key institutions which form an interacting and active upper class", says Newman quoting Wallace Clement.

Adds Newman quoting Cleveland Armory: "It is here and only here the member can find his four freedoms; freedom of speech against democracy, freedom of worship of aristocracy, freedom from want of tipping, and above all freedom from women".

Almost all corporate governors belong to several clubs and of these, most belong to the Mont Royal Club which according to Newman, still has ashtrays that are equipped with silver toothpicks.

Clearly, common values learned through careful education, and reinforced by similar business and personal interests make voting *en masse* by the corporate governors predictable, as well as fact.

One would be foolish to deny that links with the business community do not have some redeeming features. "During a \$25 million dollar fund raising drive by McGill University in 1974, some seven million dollars was subscribed on the first day; \$4 million by the McConnell estate, \$2 million by the Bronfman estate, \$500,000 from the Websters and \$250,000 each by the Royal and Bank of Montreal", says Newman.

Ultimately however, one must recognize corporate domination of the Board as wrong.

Corporations exist to make money

Corporations exist to make money; universities don't. Corporate obsession with profit makes subservient important university objectives. Personal values and priorities of corporate governors, an isolated segment of society with limited objectivity does not permit socially responsible decisions to be made.

The South African issue illustrates how narrow, personal and profit concerns supercede the broader wishes of the McGill community. Student pressure brought the issue before the governors but as yet, has failed to convince them that the socially responsible divestment action, should have priority over governor's personal investments.

South Africa is not the only issue illustrating corporate social irresponsibility. Of the four student representatives on the board, two are women. Board decisions on strikes will represent a decidedly limited view. One can only guess where the next conflict will arise, the environment?, tuition fees?....One can be sure, however, with the boards present composition, conflict between a large segment of McGill and powerful, although numerically small, establishment governors is inevitable.

Corporate domination of the board is regrettably, increasing rather than decreasing. The most recent additions to the board of governors indicate a trend away from community representation, and increasing corporate domination of the board of five members appointed in 1981, four are members of the Canadian Establishment (Wilder, Culver, Perrault, Frazee) and all have corporate interests in South Africa. Indeed, the Board is taking significant steps towards recruiting the most powerful financial men in the country.

As cutbacks become increasingly severe, one can only anticipate decisions based increasingly on profit. And with even less emphasis on social responsibility.

Universities exist to educate. It is unfortunate that those who come to learn are put in a position of having to teach. It is unfortunate that the student is more receptive to the lesson of social responsibility than the teacher.

Corporate governors and their companies

Governor	Company and governors position	Rank	Assets ('000's)
G.D. Birks	Henry Birks and Sons President and CEO	302	118,274
D.T. Bourke	Drummond McCall Pres and CEO	222	223,477
W. Chippindale	Coopers and Lybrand		
D.M. Culver	Alcan Aluminum President and CEO	6	6,546,496
G.N.M. Currie	F.P. Publications Lawyer		
L.Y. Fortier	Royal Bank Chairman and CEO	1*	62,883,852
R. Frazee	Noranda Mines Dir. research and dvmt.	18	3,938,221
W.H. Gauvin	Argo Construction Domtar	40	1,203,874
H.G. Hallward	President and CEO		
A.D. Hamilton	Royal Trustco Chairman	8	8,273,819
C.F. Harrington	Perconsult Canac Consultants		
C. Perrault	Steinberg VP Finance and dvmt.	6**	2,228,620
Richer	Cemp Investments Sec. and Dir.		
A. Steinberg	Prenor Group President	27*	1,307,805
P. Vineberg	Hiram Walkers-Consumers Home, Pres. and CEO	24	2,563,449
L. Webster			
W.P. Wilder			

* Ranked separately under financial institutions

** Ranked separately under retailers

Students' society-democracy pains

by Wendy Jones

Students' Society has been accused of many things this year, but the most substantive accusation is that it lacks a democratic structure.

During an exhibition debate sponsored by the Debating Union, one of the most well-attended events all semester, students debated whether or not Students' Society should be dissolved. Ex-VP University Affairs Richard Flint led the attack against the Society on the basis that Students' Society was a business venture that did not represent students but rather "leached off" them.

Obtensibly in fun, the crowd of about 100 students voted to dissolve their student government; many of them were dead serious.

At that same debate, post graduate studies representative to Council Barbara Montgomery related how easy it was to get the 30 required signatures to be eligible for the election. Montgomery ran unopposed and only a minute per cent of her faculty voted. "Am I supposed to be representative of those people?" she asked.

It has often been said that McGill students are an apathetic bunch who could care less about student government. But the students at this assembly seemed to think that was the fault was with the system and not the students.

What is the Students' Society anyway? It's supposed to be the entire McGill student body governed by a students' council composed of representatives elected from each faculty. On students' council, there is an executive committee whose members are either elected campus-wide (president, vp-internal, vp-external) or by council itself (vp-finance, vp-university affairs).

The problem with this structure is that the councillors believe they are representing their constituencies, when in fact, they don't know who their constituencies are. The largest campus-wide elections draw about 3,000 voters. Within the smaller faculties, someone can get elected with a handful of votes; too often they are acclaimed.

Within the structure, the system becomes less democratic when one realizes that it's not even council that runs Students' Society. The most important decisions are inevitably made by the executive committee members. It's acknowledged that the executives prefer to bring as little Society business as possible to a council debate for fear that a committee will be set up to study the matter. And it's a well-grounded fear considering that council acts, more often than not, as a stalling mechanism.

As well, the Students' Society budget, which runs into the millions of dollars, is designed primarily by the vp-finance and the comptroller (a salaried employee). The budget then goes to the Joint Management Committee, a select group of councillors and representatives of Student Services, the McGill Administration and the Students' Society managerial staff. In theory, the budget is approved by council, but this amounts to little more than rubber-stamping.

This year, because VP-Finance Salim Tharani resigned at the beginning of the semester, Students' Society is facing a state of financial confusion. Clubs have been operating on budgets that haven't yet been approved. The audits from last year were only recently completed, such that expenditures were being made without even knowing the operating deficit for last year.

"It's time for elected student representatives to take the reins of government in their own hands."

"democratization" of this complex maze of student government appears to be the issue at hand. Last spring, Flint campaigned quite specifically on the basis of radical change in the organization. Even Students' Society President Liz Norman promised "you won't see me sitting around in a three-piece suit", which hopefully implied that her government would be open to students.

Flint, before he resigned his council and executive committee positions in a fury of denunciations, bequeathed to the Society a wealth of notions on the democratization process. It now appears that some of his ideas will bear fruit in the near future. The Structural Review Committee (SRC) is currently considering two of Flint's proposals — campus-wide general assemblies and student-initiated referenda.

Supporters of these ideas believe that both provide a vehicle by which students can get involved in the decision-making process during the course of the year. In a general assembly, interested students get together to discuss the issues at hand and vote accordingly; whether or not these votes would be legally or morally binding on council must eventually be decided by council. Student-initiated referenda is simply to allow the average student, rather than solely the students' council, to bring important issues to a campus-wide vote. There is currently a

chauvinistic attitude on council that the average student cannot possibly understand all the complexities that go into proposing a referendum, and therefore any issue must be screened by council first before it goes to a vote.

The SRC and its sister committee, Policy Review (PRC), were set up to study such proposals, among other things. Their mandates are to investigate Students' Society structures/policies and make recommendations to council concerning those structures/policies. Although the Students' Society newsletter, The Tribune, finds this difficult to understand, it's really quite simple.

It's become obvious to many observers that the form in which Students' Society emerged from trusteeship a number of years ago is not conducive to student participation. The student government that preceded

trusteeship was responsible for complete fiscal mismanagement. It would appear that those individuals responsible for drawing up the present Students' Society structure believed that future student governments were not to be trusted. The system, with its divisions of responsibilities between students and managers, resembles more of a nursery for student bureaucrats than a student government responsible to a student body for its actions.

Students naturally feel alienated by a structure that relies on salaried employees to run student affairs. A simple tour of the Students' Society offices reveals where the power lies.

The top three managerial employees occupy large offices while three of the elected vice-presidents share one office. The top three managers draw a salary of about \$100,000, and hold sway over a number of policy decisions that affect students. The argument in favor of maintaining a managerial staff is that Students' Society needs some element of continuity from year to year. But more often than not, that continuity exists not to serve students, but to maintain and augment an inflated bureaucracy.

In setting up the SRC and the PRC to make a thorough reassessment of Students' Society structures and policies, council has

taken its most progressive action all year. That the Students' Society newsletter finds fault with this in their November 26 issue is amazing.

In an unsigned editorial, the newsletter seems to imply that there is no need for the SRC (they don't seem to know about the PRC), and that structural change should not be handled in this kind of "slipshod" manner.

The writer of this article went on to claim that the composition of the SRC was not representative of the student body, because there were no representatives from the student faculty associations on the committee. Interestingly enough, it appears that Students' Society's newsletter doesn't know what Students' Society is doing. Had the author attended the last council meeting, instead of relying on the minutes of the previous meeting, he or she would have known that council decided to add a faculty rep as well as an additional representative from the clubs to each committee.

The composition of committees is now one council rep, two clubs reps, one faculty rep, the vp-finance and the vp-internal. The newsletter editorial also called into question the past and present affiliations of the committee members. It implied that these students could not be objective in their assessment of Students' Society. The article went so far as to say that "uninvolved students" should hold the majority on the committees. Does that mean that anyone who has participated in any type of extracurricular activities, whether they be sports, clubs, fraternities or interest groups, does not qualify as an "uninvolved student"? And how does one select these "uninvolved students"?

Point for point the newsletter's criticism of the SRC is inaccurate and unfounded. Its advice to council — "to kill this monster called the Structural Review Committee" — sounds like the rumblings of paranoid bureaucrats who fear for their jobs. At any rate, the Students' Society newsletter would serve its readers somewhat better by being informed on the structure it was set up to cover.

It's time for elected student representatives to take the reins of government in their own hands. The SRC and the PRC are positive steps in this direction. Students' Society has come a long way since trusteeship and now is the time to throw off antiquated structures and policies that date from that period. Looking to the new year, Students' Society would be well-advised to make a resolution to change.

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Les Autochtones: l'autre histoire

Par Lucie Masse

La Baie James, Restigouche, le rapatriement de la Constitution... Et on se souvient tout à coup que nous descendons d'une lignée d'Européens venus s'établir, il y a 400 ans, sur un territoire déjà occupé. La population autochtone du Canada approchait alors le million. En 1911, le Ministère des Affaires Indiennes la chiffre à 108,261. Ils sont aujourd'hui 1.3 million à rire et à pleurer quand nous leur racontons l'histoire des deux peuples fondateurs.

J'entends déjà des voix s'élever pour me dire que ça ne sert à rien de se culpabiliser: le mal est fait, n'en parlons plus et essayons de faire mieux. Pendant ce temps les Québécois et les Canadiens n'en finissent plus de se raconter leur

Les conquistadors français... ont conquis et exploré des territoires en pratiquant un génocide barbare et efficace.

histoire. Il serait peut-être utile d'écouter les Autochtones nous raconter ce qu'on a fait de la leur.

Les premiers colons n'étaient évidemment pas les enfants de coeur que nous présentait ces professeurs vestis de l'ultime mission d'inculquer aux Québécois le respect de leur histoire sainte. Les conquistadors français étaient des ivrognes et des profiteurs. Ils

étaient aussi des assassins. Christophe Colomb et ses successeurs n'ont rien découvert: ils ont conquis et exploré des territoires en pratiquant un génocide barbare et efficace.

L'histoire «légal» (ou blanche) des Autochtones débute à la conquête de la Nouvelle-France. Peu après le traité de Paris, le gouvernement britannique, par le biais de la Proclamation Royale, s'engage à protéger les droits fonciers des Autochtones contre les migrations de colons. Les relations entre l'Angleterre et ses colonies d'Amérique sont alors tendues et le gouvernement colonial veut s'assurer la neutralité des peuples autochtones. Il tient aussi à conserver un certain pouvoir sur le territoire américain.

Selon les termes de la Proclamation, toutes transactions de terres dites indiennes doivent obligatoirement recevoir l'approbation du gouvernement britannique. Commence alors l'élaboration de traités rédigés en anglais, truffés de termes complètement absents de la culture indienne et parsemés de belles promesses qui, dans bien des cas, n'ont jamais été remplies. Avec la bénédiction de Sa Majesté la Reine, les Autochtones se sont ainsi vus dépossédés de vastes portions de territoire.

En 1867, à la Confédération, les «Affaires Indiennes» sont remises entre les mains du gouvernement fédéral qui gardera intacte la Proclamation Royale. Encore au-



jourd'hui, les Autochtones ne peuvent disposer de leurs ressources, de leurs membres ou de leur territoire sans l'approbation du gouvernement central. De par la loi, ils sont considérés comme des mineurs sous la tutelle du gouvernement canadien. Ce sont ces «droits existants» que nous nous apprêtons à enchaîner dans la constitution.

En 1876, la Loi sur les Indiens, «The Indian Act», vient établir les

critères requis pour mériter la nationalité indienne. Cette loi, élaborée par les blancs selon leurs priorités, excluait entre autre les Métis et les Indiennes mariées à des non-Indiens. Le but était visiblement l'assimilation.

Les «Affaires Indiennes» sont d'abord confiées au Ministère des

Ils sont considérés comme des mineurs sous la tutelle du gouvernement canadien.

Affaires Extérieures. En 1936, elles se retrouvent sous la tutelle du Ministère des Mines et Ressources Naturelles. On les transfère au Ministère de l'Immigration en 1949 et à celui des «Northern Affairs and National Resources» en 1965. Ce n'est qu'en 1966 qu'on créera un ministère autonome des Affaires Indiennes en l'associant toutefois au développement des ressources du grand nord canadien.

En 1967, sous la pression de compagnies intéressées à investir dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, le gouvernement canadien fait part de son intention d'abolir le Ministère des Affaires Indiennes et d'offrir aux Autochtones «la pleine citoyenneté canadienne». La réaction des peuples autochtones est unanime. Ils n'ont pas l'intention de s'annexer à une nation qui favorise leur assimilation et qui les a toujours traités comme une entrave à son développement économique.

Les Indiens, les Métis et les Inuits ne font plus confiance aux «Canadiens». Il n'y a pas si longtemps, alors que le «Grand Chef» tentait de rapatrier unilatéralement la Constitution, le NPD a été obligé de faire des pieds et des mains pour que les droits existants des Autochtones soient inclus dans la Charte. Les Provinces s'y sont opposé et on les a laissés tombés. On me les a remis que quand on s'est aperçu que les Autochtones sont plus têtus qu'on ne le croyait.

Peter Lougheed prétendait que ces droits étaient trop vagues et se justifiait en disant que c'était aussi l'opinion des Autochtones. Leurs raisons étaient pourtant diamétralement opposées. M. Lougheed avait

peur que ces droits imprécis ne donnent trop de pouvoir aux habitants de ces terres albertaines aux richesses incalculables. Le Premier Ministre de la Colombie-Britannique a été plus direct: il acceptait l'inclusion des droits des Autochtones si le gouvernement fédéral en assumait toutes les futures implications financières.

Les Autochtones, eux, préféreraient que soient reconnus leurs «titres» sur leur territoire plutôt que leurs droits, terme étranger à leur culture. Ils désirent aussi avoir un droit de veto sur les futures changements constitutionnels ainsi qu'une véritable représentation au niveau ministériel. Tous les trois leur sont refusés. Les raisons en sont assez évidentes: advenant qu'on découvre de grands réservoirs de richesses naturelles sur leur territoire, le gouvernement doit être relativement libre de faire rapidement les changements constitutionnels qui s'imposent pour maintenir la prospérité canadienne.

La nation Dene a déjà réclamé son droit à l'autodétermination. D'autres la suivront.

Les Autochtones sont maintenant conscients de tout ça. Ils ont appris notre langue et ont étudié notre culture. Plusieurs d'entre eux étudient le Droit et sont maintenant en mesure de venir se défendre dans nos cours de justice. La nation Dene a des Territoires du Nord-Ouest a déjà réclamé son droit à l'autodétermination. D'autres la suivront. Plusieurs tribus sont en train de relire les clauses d'anciens traités et en arrivent à la conclusion que le gouvernement canadien leur doit des sommes colossales. La bataille ne vient que de commencer.

«C'est bizarre mais il nous faut quand même venir vous demander votre appui», disait sarcastiquement Raymond Lamothe, un représentant de la nation Dene lors d'une conférence donnée à McGill. Aussi bizarre que si Lévesque était allé à Toronto leur demander de l'aider à gagner son référendum!

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No labour pains for Social Democrats

by Richard Flint

England's new political party, the Social Democratic Party (SDP) has been the darling of the press world since it was formed a little over a year ago by four ex-members of the English Labour party.

Leaving aside the multitude of reasons for the media's attitude towards this new political party — the most notable being the traditional hostility expressed in the British press for organized labor and its political wing, the Labour Party — it would seem that an analysis of the statistical facts reveals that the SDP is damaging Britain's Conservative Party more than Labour.

The Social Democratic Party was formed in response to the campaign for democracy in the Labour Party.

Reformers within the Labour Party sought three specific structural changes. They wished to see the party leader elected by a convention of party members and MP's, not by the parliamentary caucus alone. They wanted to see the party's election manifesto drawn up jointly by the executive committee and the party shadow cabinet, instead of solely by the shadow cabinet. Finally, they wished to introduce a procedure to have current MP's re-endorsed by local party organization before standing as official candidates. The final reform was adopted to create a degree of accountability for sitting MPs.

All three reforms have now been adopted by the Labour party.

It was these changes that gave birth to the Social Democratic Party. Shirley Williams, Bill Rodgers, Roy Jenkins and David Owen (the "gang of four") objected to some basic democratic reforms of the Labour party. They claimed that the reforms limited the freedom of the Parliamentary party to act in the best interests of the country as a whole.

The Social Democratic Party is now a political force in British society.

Many right wing Labour MPs have defected to the SDP. It is significant that many of them have left the Labour party as a result of their local Par. The SDP however, have failed to commit itself to hard policies or proposals. Inflation taxes, worker participation in industry and other vague propositions have been mentioned, but to this date, no specific program exists for the party. However, one of the few policies that the SDP and its Liberal party allies have declared is their desire for electoral reform based upon proportional representation. Such a reform would ensure the SDP-Lib alliance a place in nearly every government, placing it in the position of holding the balance of power perpetually.

The vagueness of the party platform is largely the political appeal of the new Party. As a cynical Labour Party song goes:

"Policies and programs are open to objections,

But a streamlined Party image is the way to win elections."

It is the approach of the SDP that the leaders are consistently pushing to the electorate

This approach claims that the SDP is not an interest-based political party, as are the Conservative and Labour Parties, but rather, is a party without class or capital bias. The SDP is supposedly able to act "in the best in-

terests of the nation as a whole," as Roy Jenkins put it.

Indeed, the SDP claim to be able to transcend the individual interests of groups and classes and perceive the true interest of society. What is perhaps worrying to some is that this transcendental interest of society smacks dangerously of authoritarian ideology.

A party that promises to exceed these interests also promises to ignore what the people think they want. The underlying assumption here is that the Party knows better than the people what is in their own best interests.

SDP and authoritarianism

A recent editorial in The New Statesman develops this analysis. The editorial suggests that the SDP stands for authoritarianism:

"Here, though, we go further: saying it (the SDP's politics of "rationalism") is a fallacy that, left unchecked, will lead British politics is a major part of any dictator's claim to legitimacy."

The same editorial points out the possible outcome of such a development:

"Whenever opposition is thrust to the margins of politics, it seeks anti-democratic outlets which in turn legitimizes the suppression which enlightened governments apply with such distaste."

Such a cataclysmic political decline may seem far-fetched, but the SDP is an unknown factor. It is unclear about its practical politics, and riding on a wave of media assisted euphoria that promises the alliance a good chance of becoming the next British government.

The SDP's political honesty is also questionable. In a recent Croydon North West by-election campaign, voters were given a taste of the SDP-Liberal electoral machine.

Bill Pitt, the Liberal candidate on the Alliance ticket, studiously refrained from any concrete program. Instead, the Alliance discovered voter opinion in a massive door to door canvass. The Alliance then produced two sets of election leaflets, one for those leaning towards the Labour Party and another for those leaning towards the Conservatives.

The leaflet for the potential Labour party voters was a vehement attack on the economic and political record of the Thatcher government. It said that a vote for the Alliance was would "kick the Tories out."

The leaflet for the Tory voters was an attack on Tony Benn, the unofficial leader of the left-wing faction of the Labour Party. It told voters that a vote for the Alliance "would keep the reds out."

The structure of the British electoral system, however, may well mean that the SDP-Lib alliance will assist the Labour party in winning the next election.

A study done at the University of Bristol analyzed voting patterns and constituencies in Britain. In a previous election, their calculations have proved to be accurate within five seats. Their report reveals some astonishing discrepancies between the popular vote and the number of seats achieved by a particular party. (See box.)

The consequence of a geographical distribution of seats is a consistent "breakthrough" pattern. These patterns are the levels of popular vote at which a political party achieves a significant number of seats and they differ drastically for each political party.

The Labour party has the lowest "breakthrough" point because there are a number of constituencies in which the Labour party vote is massive in comparison to the other political parties in the district.

The recent Croydon North West by-election was a triumphant victory for Pitt, the Liberal candidate in a Tory seat. The Conservative vote dropped by 17.4 per cent, the Labour vote by 13.1 per cent and the Liberal-Alliance vote increased by 30.5 per cent.

On the surface, it would appear that the Alliance managed to secure a large Labour defection vote and an even larger Tory defection, but in fact, there was a low voter turnout for the election. In numerical terms, it would seem to show that there was a significant Labour absention (Labour voters not voting), and a decisive swing from Conservative to Liberal.

Even if we discount the effects of Labour absentions upon the by-election, it is clear that a significantly larger number of conservative voters switched to the SDP-Liberal alliance than did Labour voters.

The Conservative Party is aware of the threat that emergence of the SDP-Alliance poses to their own electoral chances. They clearly see it as a threat to themselves and not the Labour Party. At the last Conservative Party conference in October, Cecil Parkinson, Chairman of the Conservative Party, told the delegates that the Alliance could well open the door to a Labour government after the next election.

"Every Labour election victory has been assisted by a Conservative protest vote being thrown away on the Liberal Party. Make no mistake, a large vote for the Social Democrats could hand the country over to the most left-wing Labour government we have ever seen," quoted in the Guardian newspaper.

It is, of course, too soon to be able to predict the outcome of the next British general election. Thatcher is likely to try to hand on as long as possible before calling an election. She could wait till late 1984.

The SDP-Alliance may be broken through the credibility gap with voters, by showing that they are capable of winning seats, but they face serious problems with the distribution of seats under the present electoral system.

Whether or not the SDP and the Liberal Party will be able to continue to co-operate in their present alliance is uncertain. There are tensions within the Liberal Party between party activists and Alliance leaders. Many Liberal Party activists do not trust the SDP and question their political integrity with good cause.

The Labour Party has the easiest task of all. By all accounts, the warring factions within the Party are beginning to reach a level of compromise, no doubt assisted by the desertion to the SDP of many members of the right-wing of the Party.

The new Labour Party has some very attractive policies — such as withdrawal from the European Economic Community and unilateral nuclear disarmament. It is more in touch with its own rank and file than it has been for a long time.

Party re-organization has begun to reap rewards in terms of membership increases for the Labour party. Many Labour Party branches have been formed in work places in an attempt to rejuvenate links with trade unions and industrial politics. Latest membership figures for the Labour Party show an increase of nearly 80,000 members — the first increase in over a decade.

A factor all too often ignored by commentators on the Labour party is the organic emotional support for the party amongst working class people. The Labour party, with all its failings, is still "us" and the other parties still "them" to many of its supporters. The leadership of the SDP have embarrassingly revealed their own class background too many times for many working class people to think of them as another "us."

Shirley Williams at the SDP conference this autumn was noted to have a rather strong liking for champagne. Williams also made the mistake of parking her Land Rover in a "No Parking" zone during an election.

A passer-by came up to her in front of reporters and said, "Watcha doin', Shirley, there's one law for the likes of us and another for the likes of you."

Williams replied in her sharply cut Oxbridge accent "Oh, don't be such a silly thing, my dear."

She might well have answered the same had the questioner asked her why her party had not yet decided on any policies yet.

Predicted popular vote results in numbers of Westminster seats

Party	Percent of Vote	Number of seats
Conservative	30	54
Labour	30	285
SDP-Liberal Alliance	37	272

(These figures account for Margaret Thatcher, Keith Joseph and James Prior all losing their conservative seats.)

...and if the popular vote were split evenly

Conservative	32	209
Labour	32	311
SDP-Liberal Alliance	32	89

Source: Bristol University Research Unit.

Local government by-elections

(total number 64)

Party	Held	Gained	Lost
Conservative	10	0	22
Labour	20	1	11
Alliance	0	33	0

Parliamentary by-elections: Manchester Central, Hertfordshire SW; Labour vote held steady, SDP vote came from Conservatives alone.

Southend East; Labour increases, Conservative vote drops 19.3 per cent.

Warrington; Labour hold, with greatest swing to SDP coming from Conservative Party (by ratio of 3:1).

The electoral system favors the Labour Party because of the specific geographical distribution and concentration of Labour voters. The SDP suffers because their support is evenly spread.

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Constitution ignores native rights

by Toby Sanger

"Pour le colonise, l'objectivite est toujours dirigee contre lui."

Franz Fanon

For Canada's 1.3 million native people, the federal government's new constitutional resolution is nothing new at all. It merely represents the last in a long tradition of broken promises and double dealings that the Government of Canada has had with the native people of this land.

Beginning with nineteenth-century treaties made with the intention of clearing western and northern lands for frontier settlement and development, our government has consistently managed to break what few and minimal promises that it has made. These treaties were couched in a legal language and terminology that the Indians who signed them could not have understood.

Assuming guardianship as protector of the Indians and their rights, the federal government has, in fact, sought to reduce those rights at every step of the "national interest". The result has been that our new stereotype is one of a stone-drunk who wanders around the streets of western cities, trying desperately to fit into this national interest. We can console ourselves with the notion that the irresponsibility lies not with us but the Indian, who will squander whatever we give him.

However, in 1977, the officially commissioned Berger Report to inquire into the proposed construction of a Mackenzie River Valley pipeline signaled for many a shift in this age-old policy. Judge Berger's controversial report stressed environmental and cultural issues at a time when the energy crisis still had a sensationalist impact on the public and, most extraordinary of all, it proposed a ten year moratorium on the construction of a gas pipeline along the Mackenzie Valley. Berger considered that ten years would be a

sufficient time period in which to settle native land claims. Native groups which saw a change of this policy in the federal government's implicit recognition of Berger's recommendations were soon to be disappointed.

Broken Promises

After signing an agreement in principle over land claims with the Inuvialuit people of the western Arctic (the site of enormous investments into oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort Sea area) in 1978, the federal government inexplicably backed out of the agreement. Since then, it has made no conces-

that these agreements "alienate northern lands from the claims process at the very time when the negotiations are about to begin." These recent moves have made the direction of federal policy all too evident.

It is not surprising then that many native groups feel doubly betrayed: they feel that the federal government used the proposed — but soon abandoned — constitutional recognition of native and aboriginal rights as a smokescreen to quell opposition to their recent unilateral actions.

Alan Cooke, research associate of McGill's Centre for Northern Studies and Research

★★★★★

sionary moves towards the Inuit group that had negotiated the agreement. As well, this year the federal government, through the National Energy Board, granted approval for the construction of a pipeline from Norman Wells (halfway down the Mackenzie River) to southern markets, a move that is directly contrary to Berger's main recommendation of a moratorium.

Another move was the tabling of Bill C-48, which would give the federal government complete control over all oil and gas exploration and development in the Northwest territories, including the potential to extinguish aboriginal rights. This past summer, the government once again played its cards by granting PetroCan exclusive rights to oil and gas leases over three million acres of land in the Arctic without any consultation with the Inuit. Louis Bruyere, vice-president of the Native Council of Canada, has commented

and an editor of the Berger report, agrees with this suggestion. Cooke also believes that the federal government never had any intention of keeping the clause guaranteeing native rights in the Bill of Rights.

"Trudeau must have expected that some of the provincial leaders would reject such a clause and they did. After that, it was up to public pressure to endorse or to undo this dirty work," Cooke said.

Native Betrayal

These betrayals are further aggravated in general, native groups are partially or totally dependent upon federal funding for their negotiations with the government and the government can, and too often does, influence the election or selection of native leaders. In one case, the B.C. courts made it illegal for Indian groups to raise funds from

the public for their legal battles in order to make them dependent on government funding (and influence). This puts the federal government in the convenient position of being able to appoint and, to a certain extent, control its opposition before the negotiations ever get to the bargaining table.

When some of these native leaders speak against government policy, the government is able "to have its cake and eat it too." Federal and provincial leaders insist (as Attorney-General Roy McMurtry of Ontario has recently done) that since native leaders are rarely elected, and so don't necessarily represent the wills and wants of the native population, they should be excluded from participation in any future amendments to the constitution concerning themselves.

Because of these many past and present deceptions carried out in our names, we must now be particularly attentive to native demands in the constitution. But the attempt to reverse the colonial policies of our government will not end with the inclusion of some vague clause in the Bill of Rights. Every new dollar of investment into oil and gas exploration and development in the north before the settlement of native land claims will make the destruction of the northern native cultures more and more imminent — all for higher returns on Dome Petroleum, Imperial Oil and Gulf Oil company shares and for higher oil tax revenues for the federal coffers.

Oil and gas will stay in an unaltered form in the ground, unlike the people that depend on that land and on the well-being of the environment for their continued existence. Such developments must be postponed until land claims are settled and until adequate political structures can be developed so that our northern native peoples can at least attempt to determine their own futures without having to suffer the fate of becoming strangers in their own land.

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Nuke waste dumped and forgotten

by Moira Ambrose

From the destruction of nuclear weapons, to the after-effects of atomic explosions and testings, to nuclear leaks from atomic reactors and plants, the world has now been living with nuclear power for almost forty years. As nuclear industries grow, so do the hazards of human health and the environment. One of the greatest and most mishandled hazards of the nuclear industry is the disposal of atomic waste.

The United States built its first atomic weapon thirty-five years ago and its first nuclear generating plant twenty-four years ago. Yet no facility for dumping nuclear waste from these weapons and plants has been built. Originally, the government and industries concentrated on building and technologically advancing nuclear reactors, assuming that when the need was justified, nuclear dumps would be built.

Only three disposal plants were ever built. Before these three plants were built in West Valley, N.J., Barnwell, S.C. and Morris, Ill., nuclear waste was stored in submerged pools of water. The dumps were only built after the process of diluting waste became unhealthy and inefficient. Even then only the West Valley plant was ever put into service and after mechanical problems was soon shut down. After the submerged pools reached their capacity, the United States federal government was under pressure to create central storage facilities.

The Carter Administration proposed a twenty-five thousand ton away-from-reactor facility, but public anti-nuclear sentiment made the project impossible. The original Carter proposal had the reactor fuel being recycled. The anti-nuclear supporters, however, felt that the plutonium produced from the reprocessed reactor fuel could find its way to foreign nuclear weapons plans, so Carter banned the process.

The Reagan Administration may have greater success, however. Even though Reagan was elected on a get-off-the-states'-back platform, his Secretary of Energy, James Edwards, feels that the individual states should not be allowed an ultimate veto in selecting sites for nuclear waste disposal or processing plants.

Edwards feels that the government should consult closely with the states in choosing the sites, but that if no agreement is reached, the federal government should have the authority to build the plants anyway. However, while Reagan may succeed in storing some of the waste in new dump sites, his advocacy of expanded military and non-military use of nuclear materials guarantees that however many new dumps he constructs, the quantity of unstorable waste is likely to increase.

The United States Department of Energy recently announced that the first permanent nuclear waste disposal site will be built near Carlsbad, N.M. This project is also a bit of practical propaganda because according to the announcement, "it will demonstrate the safe disposal of radioactive waste resulting from the defense activities and programs of the United States."

Meanwhile, the world's first underground nuclear waste research laboratory will be built in Pinawa, Manitoba, according to a



report from the Canadian Atomic Energy Control Board (AECB). The same report says that probable sites for nuclear depository in Canada will be determined by 1990.

Health risks

Provincial governments are having trouble finding communities willing to accept the responsibilities and possible health risks that a nuclear depository site demands.

In 1979, the Ontario Legislature suggested that communities would be more receptive to depository research facilities if they were assured that an actual depository site would not be built in their community. Even with such a promise, several communities in northern Ontario rejected proposals for depository research facilities in their areas.

Late in 1980, the Ontario government was faced with a severe problem of finding a location for radioactive waste when radon gas was discovered in Scarborough, Ontario. The contamination was discovered in November 1980 and the AECB tests found above normal levels of radon in ten homes. By April 1981, the number of homes contaminated by radon gas was up to twenty-two, with one home having five hundred times as much radiation as normal. The affected houses were near a ten-acre farm on which experiments were conducted with radioactive fertilizer and a radium research company burned down during World War II.

The cause of the radon contamination was found to be twice as much radiation as normal in the soil around the farm. Scarborough residents wanted the soil removed and wanted to be evacuated during its removal because radioactive particles would be released into the air. The Scarborough Council refused to have the soil dumped anywhere in the municipality, leaving the provincial government in a quandary about how to dispose of 1,500 tons of radioactive soil. The provincial government decided to transport the soil to ponds near a minesite in Bancroft, Ontario. The residents of Bancroft felt that they had not been properly consulted or informed on the decision and opposed the transportation of the soil.

Communities have good reason to suspect the safety of nuclear depository facilities. They are still in the trial stages and are subject to accidental difficulties.

In March, 1981, there was a major fire at La Hague nuclear processing plant in Cherbourg, France. A silo containing radioactive wastes exploded and spread radioactive particles for miles. Residents of the area had to be evacuated and an investigation into the cause of the explosion was ordered by the French government.

Even the Japanese, who have one of the most advanced nuclear waste processing systems in the world, have had disastrous nuclear accidents. Twice in April, 1981, the nuclear depository plant in Tsuga, Japan, shut down due to mechanical failures. High traces of cobalt 60 and manganese 54 appeared in nearby streams, exposing more than fifty-six fishermen and plant workers to much higher than normal levels of radiation.

Nuclear depository facilities also pose a threat to public health because they are often not properly maintained. One such incidence of mismanagement occurred recently on a routine inspection at Douglas Point Generating station in Ontario. The filter in a decontamination system for radioactive gases had been operating improperly for six months. The filter was supposed to be charged with charcoal, the neutralizing substance for the radioactive gases. When tested, the filter, which should have contained fifty kilograms of charcoal, was empty.

Secret dumping

Most communities — even provinces and countries — are unwilling to absorb the expense of building depository sites or research centers. Ontario Hydro wants to increase power rates to raise \$59 million to cover the future costs of dismantling nuclear power plants and permanently disposing of the resulting waste. Ontario Hydro proposes to raise its 1982 power rates by 8.6 per cent, using 2.2 per cent of the new revenue to cover the charges of nuclear waste disposal.

The lack of public approval and co-operation in disposing of nuclear waste has led several governments to secrecy tactics concerning the dumping and health hazards of radioactive waste. In one incident in Tweed, Ontario, the Ontario Ministry of Environment tested and found unacceptable amounts of uranium in the wells of several homes. The level of uranium was found to be five times higher than those considered safe

by Health and Welfare Canada and the results of the tests were classified information for two months until a local radio disc jockey broke the story on the air. The community is now unsure about the safety of its drinking water, and although the government claims the water is healthy, residents do not know who to believe.

United States Army officials, in hearings in New York in March, said that the U.S. has been dumping radioactive waste into the Love Canal near Niagara Falls since World War II. The Army has dumped more than 37 million gallons of radioactive waste from atomic bombs in the canal between 1944 and 1946. The disposal method was specifically chosen to hide the contamination source. The Army never sufficiently de-contaminated the water. The water in the canal was so contaminated that children in the area could throw a match onto it and watch it burn. Officials also admitted having sold other atomic disposal sites around the country contaminated with radioactive residue.

There are research projects now in operation to find possible uses for nuclear waste or safe disposal methods. The easiest and most widely accepted way to dispose of atomic waste is to bury it in granite rock, but few communities are willing to be the burial site for the waste. According to the AECB, putting nuclear waste in granite rock is not harmful or more radioactive than other natural rock formations. However, nuclear waste cannot be stored on an earthquake fault, which is where much granite rock is found.

A report from the National Research Council suggests one possibility for the recycling of nuclear waste. Tritium created by reactors can be used as fuel for future fusion reactors. At the January 1981 price of \$20,000.00 a gram for tritium, the government could make \$40 million for several kilograms of the element needed for each reactor. When its tritium extraction plant begins operation in 1985, Hydro Ontario will be the largest commercial producer of tritium in the world. The federal government is also going to finance a \$15 million facility at Varennes, Quebec in preparation for tritium usage in fusion reactors.

A device has also recently been patented to turn nuclear waste into electricity. In the device, a series of containers hold the waste materials in fluid or powder form. Fluorescent tubes around the containers receive radiation and create light. The light then reacts on the banks of solar cells to produce electricity.

No matter what possibilities exist for the disposal and recycling of nuclear waste, one fact remains. Nuclear waste must be disposed of at a pace equal to its production. Right now, the state of New York alone produces more than 450,000 tons of nuclear waste a year, but there is only one permanent nuclear waste disposal site in the United States and one planned research site in Canada. At that rate, an equilibrium between the rate of production and the rate of disposal of nuclear waste will never be achieved. More processing plants and uses for recycling the waste must be found.

The only absolute way to achieve equilibrium is to reduce production of nuclear waste by reducing the use of nuclear power.

NEXT ON THE LIST, THEN, IS THE DISBANDING OF THE UNEVERSETY. LET'S HAVE A SHOW OF HANDS... THAT'S ONE, TWO, THREE IN THE BACK, AND TWO MORE UP FRONT THAT VOTE NO... AND NOW THOSE WHO SUPPORT THE MOTION... ONE, TWO, DOWN HERE, AND FOUR IN THE BACK... NO ABSTENTIONS... WELL, I GUESS THAT'S SETTLED, THEN...



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NATO allies lose faith in America

by Suzy Goldenberg

NATO is under attack. The thirty-two year old Atlantic alliance has become the target of European hostility and resentment. European governments are rejecting the American-dominated alliance.

Some of NATO's fifteen members are contemplating their exit from the faltering pact. Recently elected Greek prime-minister, Andreas Papandreu has pledged to withdraw his country from NATO. As the United States embarks on its greatest nuclear build-up program in history, America finds its allies drifting away from the NATO alliance.

There are deepening doubts in Europe about the wisdom of US policies and the utility of seeking stability through military efforts. Europeans find NATO's capacity for overkill, the ability to destroy any European city by a single shot, understandably a horror.

The general fears and concerns of Europeans about the escalating danger of an armament race, have surfaced in a series of mass demonstrations staged in recent months. The British disarmament movement has evolved from a nucleus of dedicated intellectuals into a broadly-based organization supported by trades-union, student, feminist, Church and civil rights groups.

A poll in the London Observer found that 53 per cent of British citizens surveyed, supported an American withdrawal from bases in the British Isles.

Opposition to deployment of advanced nuclear missiles mounted to 39 per cent in West Germany and 68 per cent in the Netherlands. Only 15 per cent of West Germans and less than ten per cent of Dutch polled supported increased defence spending.

This recent alarm was triggered by the 1979 decision to deploy 572 medium-range missiles in Europe by late 1983. The 108 Pershing 2 and 464 cruise missiles are tactical nuclear weapons meant to bolster ground forces during a nuclear attack. The Pershing 2 is a mobile missile with a range exceeding 1000 miles. Although the cruise missile is slower than the Pershing 2, its range is 1500 miles.

The ground launched cruise missiles, com-

plete with computerized navigation, are capable of flying as close as 50 feet to the ground. They are deadly accurate. The Pershing 2's represent a frighteningly different technology. Each Pershing 2 missile can hit Soviet targets four minutes after take-off from West German bases. With this extended range, the cruise missiles can even attack beyond Leningrad to Moscow and Kiev.

The latest in nuclear weaponry is said to be necessary in order "to keep the peace in Europe." In a recent issue of NATO Review, General Bernard W. Rodgers, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe for NATO justifies the struggle to maintain armament parity in the face of "the unabated growth of Soviet military power over the past fifteen years."

He warns against the danger of "eliminating the qualitative advantage (in weapons) on which Western security has depended. No single issue is more critical for NATO's security than that nations follow through on the decision of 1979." In the same publication, Bernard A. Goetz echoes Rodgers' concerns about Soviet expansion, predicting that "our democracies may be short-lived."

Rodgers defines "those elements which threaten our security and stability," as the modernized cruise missiles developed by the Soviet Union. Historian and disarmament activist, E.P. Thompson, who is clearly not a proponent of NATO, also condemns "the utterly bankrupt ideology and methods of the Stalinist rear-guard" which are "propped into place by each new military threat."

NATO envisions a nuclear war confined to Europe

The Soviet Union has developed the SS-20, an up-dated mobile ballistic missile. U.S. State Department analysts believe that 250 such missiles have already been installed in eastern Europe. The land-based SS-20 has a range of 2500-3000 miles, although its accuracy is less than that of a cruise missile. SS-20 reaction time is one hour with a force 15 times that of Hiroshima. According to NATO Review, the revised missile is just one

in an expanding arsenal of Soviet weaponry.

The Soviet missiles are equally as menacing to Europeans as is the U.S. arms buildup. Writes E.P. Thompson, "the mobile SS-20 with its triple warhead is a foul, unnecessary and threatening weapon, supported by arguments of deterrence as ugly as those of British or American 'experts.'"

Current NATO strategy envisions a theatre nuclear war confined to Europe.



NATO's allies on the continent would be destroyed as would European Russia, but U.S. territory would remain undamaged. The nuclear holocaust would be located west of the Urals. America's NATO allies would be obliterated, with no risk to American cities.

Robert MacNamara, former U.S. defence secretary, acknowledges that "nuclear weapons even in the lower kiloton ranges are extremely destructive devices and hardly the preferred weapons to defend such heavily populated areas as Europe."

A tactical problem with this game plan is that it requires the cooperation and agreement of Soviet strategists and "unfortunately the Soviet Union has shown little interest in Western ideas on limited nuclear war." (London Times, March 1980)

Even so, elected NATO governments have endorsed schedules for rearmament. Italy and West Germany have agreed to store nuclear missiles on their territory. Britain plans to station 160 cruise missiles in south central England. Despite the official approval of deployment, there are substantial minorities who consider both super powers to be on a collision course.

Recent protests in each country, condemn the planned installation of nuclear missiles on home ground. Europeans resent the presence of tactical nuclear weapons that will limit war to Europe in order to defend America.

Dutch peace activists call for a nuclear free zone to span the entire continent. Opinion is increasing that these 'defensive' weapons are actually a threat to existence. The deployment of 572 missiles could make western Europe a high priority target. "In the present state of armaments, the two halves of Germany are to be the killing ground of the great powers," said Pastor Heinrich Alberts, spiritual leader of the Anti-War Coalition.

"Europe must not become an area of tension because there is tension elsewhere," maintains Theo Sommer, co-publisher of the German magazine Die Zeit.

A feeling that Europeans have lost control of their future pervades the continent. "Talking to the super-powers about disarmament is like talking to drug dealers about stopping drug deliveries," says Volkmar Deile, Secretary for Action for Reconciliation, one of West Germany's strongest disarmament groups. Thompson notes that "foreign based missiles owned and operated by U.S. personnel on European territory," contributes to European feelings of frustration and helplessness. He also cites the provocative stance of the thousands of tanks in West Germany, held ready for service in places east of the Elbe.

It is not surprising that West Germans are fearful. West Germany contains more nuclear arms per square mile than any other nation in the world. (November, 1981 TIME)

But the angst extends across borders. Even in England, considered to be the

strongest wing of the Atlantic Alliance, the tremors are being felt. Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, claims that "only by disarmament can we protect our people."

Monsignor Bruce Kent, Secretary General of the CND (Committee for Nuclear Disarmament), seconds this opinion, "We are not prepared to be the first casualties in a war between the super-powers." Accounting for weapons should be done not between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, but directly between the two super-powers.

It appears that the U.S. is eager to assert its dominance in Europe through the installation of the American-operated missiles. An increasing number of western Europeans condemn this association; they don't want to be 'defended.'

Secretary of State, Alexander Haig, adds to the menace in an interview in the New Republic magazine. "We are trying to do more, and our task is to make our European allies understand that," claims Haig. He alludes to the utility of "public bludgeoning of our NATO partners," to win support for a reinforced Alliance.

Waste is an additional factor contributing to Anti-NATO sentiment. Said one Dutch activist, "It is ridiculous to build up our destructive capabilities to the point where we can kill every Russian three or four times."

The futility of 'over-kill' extends into areas of economy. Younger activists deplore the costs of armament modernization. Protesters banners and signs display their intention; "Jobs, Not Bombs."

Margaret Thatcher's scheme to purchase one hundred Trident I missiles to equip a new submarine fleet is a contentious in Britain. The cost of rearmament would be \$2.5 billion, \$2.3 billion of which would accrue directly to Lockheed, the weapon manufacturer.

This expenditure is just part of a parcel \$20 billion defence budget proposed by the Thatcher government. Thatcher claims that the boost in defence spending will provide needed jobs.

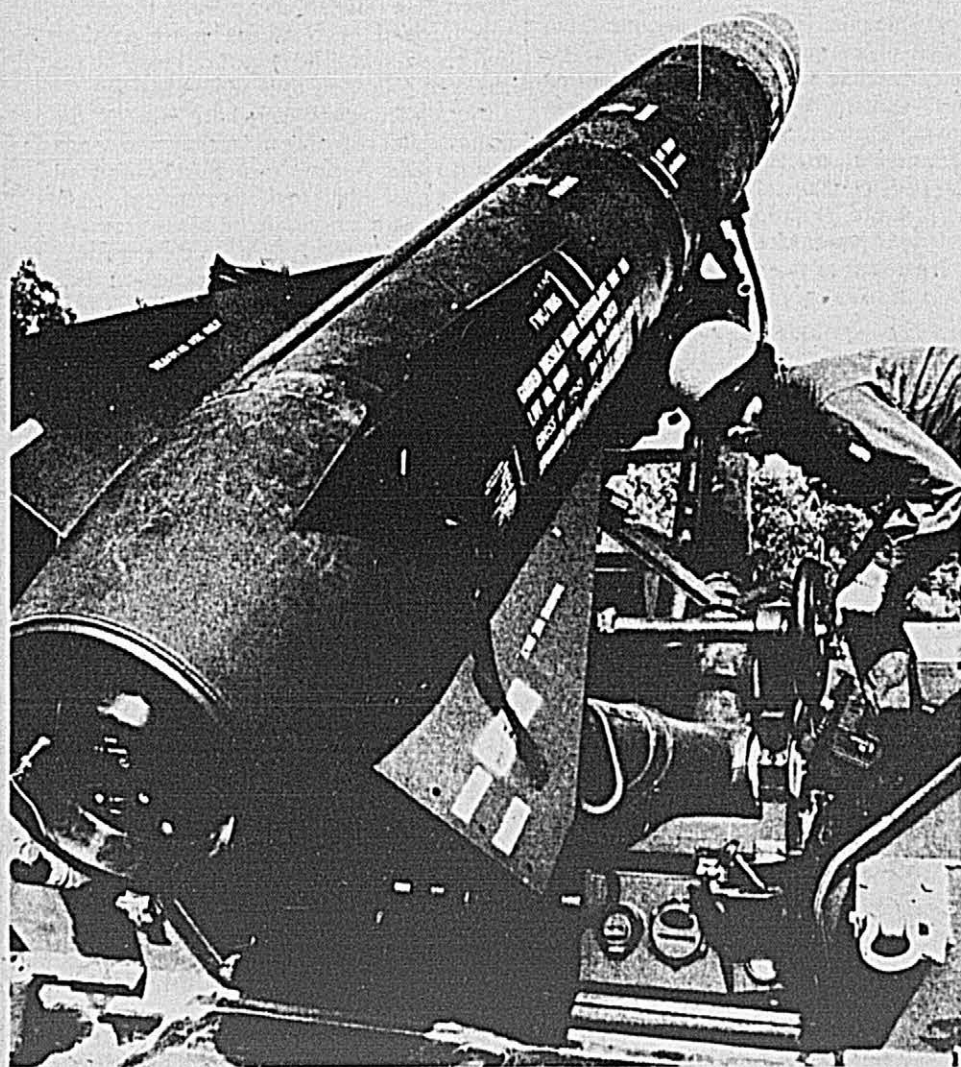
Unemployment in the U.K. is currently 10.4 per cent, the highest since the Depression. Leading economists believe that the commercial sector is more adept at creating jobs than the military. Military contracting is relatively inefficient in offering employment. Two-thirds of those polled in a study conducted by the London Observer, stated that unemployment was the most pressing problem in Britain and that job creation should be a top priority for the Conservative government.

NATO is aware of growing European disillusionment with the Atlantic Alliance. Rodgers complains of "a dual menace which requires a dual response both internal and external to NATO's boundaries." He warns that the limitations Europeans place on rearmament "correspond to the degree of risk to our freedom they are willing to assume." Rodgers adds, "today that risk is high and growing."

NATO's fear in view of the massive rallies against nuclear weapons in West Germany is that if the missiles are not deployed within West Germany then they will not be installed at all. As well, Spain has agreed to join NATO but refuses to store missiles on her territory.

It is nearly impossible for NATO to ignore the force of Europe's peace movements. Haig was greeted by a crowd of furious demonstrators in his visit to Brussels. The peace movements have forced Reagan to reconsider his deployment of missiles on European soil. The Russians, although for less obvious reasons appear to be behaving in a conciliatory manner. It is important to note that the recent Reagan peace initiative is nothing more than an offer not to do what he had earlier said he would do.

The reactivated peace movements in Western Europe are exerting sufficient pressure on European leaders to force Reagan and Brezhnev to reconsider their present aggressive policies. Certainly, American and Soviet public pressure is unlikely to be aroused, and even less likely to be successful.



Fundamentalists on the rampage

by Albert Nerenberg

Religion is once again a major force in world politics. A new upsurge of fundamentalist religion is riding the crest of a global wave of reactionism, converting figures like Jerry Falwell and the Ayatollah Khomeini into powerful men.

After a centuries-long retreat from an authoritarian role in government to a largely symbolic

one within insular institutions, religion is back with a vengeance. Increasing numbers of people are fighting holy wars against the firebreathing dragon of the modern world: change.

Militant religious movements have surfaced in the last decade in numerous places throughout the world. Many of these new movements base their philosophy

on literal interpretations of their holy writings, thus the name "fundamentalist."

Fundamentalist movements have been the source of religious extremism which produced political crises such as the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and the violent Iranian revolution.

The unifying feature of the fundamentalist movements is the desire for past ways of life and a rejection of modernization. Fundamentalism is not a new phenomenon, nor is it restricted to Christianity and Islam. It's a wide spread eruption that hints at a global, contemporary cause.

Interestingly enough, the Western press has concentrated on religious incidents in the Middle East while almost ignoring fundamentalist movements taking shape in the U.S. and other countries.

The Western media has implied that the "revival of Islam" was a key factor in the assassination of

President Sadat. The "Moslem extremists" accused of Sadat's murder have been linked to the Takfir wa Hajira (Repentant and Holy fight) group that is, according to U.S. News & World Report, "dedicated to rejecting all modern western ways."

Time magazine has stated that Khomeini and his Shi'ite followers are the driving force behind incidents of Moslem extremist violence. Khomeini has been painted as a zealous fanatic leading his stampeding hordes.

The American press, in particular, has portrayed the Moslem world as dragging itself down into the Dark Ages. Yet, in the U.S., religious fundamentalism has assumed a militancy as serious in its ramifications as that in the middle east.

Jerry Falwell, considered the most successful evangelist of all time, has committed himself to an all out attack on "humanism, liberalism and immorality" which

he views as the root of all evil in America. Falwell is the primary founder of the Moral Majority, an organization whose mass support in the U.S. has been instrumental in causing government staff and policy changes at both the state and federal levels.

In the U.S.S.R., where only moderate religion is in compliance with the state, fundamentalist Baptists and Pentacostals are becoming more belligerent in their dissidence. They are also openly critical of the permissiveness and decadence of the West.

In Japan, the most literate and advanced society on earth, people are flocking to the new high profile Buddhist sects such as the Soka-gakkai and the Rissho-koseikai. As uprooted moderns, they seek authority, discipline and a strong religious experience. Many have become politically involved in the highly nationalistic Komeito (lean government party).

Religious conservative elements in the Israeli government suddenly gained pivotal power within the parliament after the last election. Israeli Yeshivas (Orthodox schools of Judaism) are expanding to accommodate increasing numbers of American and Canadian Jews that are converting to orthodox Judaism. The followers of the Gush Emunim party take literally the ancient scriptural covenant between God and Abraham and are willing to go to war to keep the West Bank in Israeli hands.

Meanwhile in the Catholic Church, militants rally around leaders like French Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre who insist on clinging to latin liturgy and reject most of the policies adopted by the Second Vatican Council.

Once gentle Hindus in West Bengal are being roused to battle in an effort to keep the jaws of Christian and Moslem minorities from biting into the flesh of their sacred cows. Violent confrontations have broken out on several occasions.

Finally there are those North American Protestants whose distinguishing characteristic is meanness. The followers of Falwell, who rakes in more money than the Republican Party, are militantly battling the "moral

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... fundamentalists

Continued from page 17

sickness" of America. Last year, the Moral Majority received an estimated \$50 million, much of which is used to wage bitter campaigns against liberal congressmen. As well, the Moral Majority conducts an intensive lobbying effort that has succeeded in banning books and instigating repressive legislation such as the Human Life Amendment and the Family Protection Act. Yale University President A. Bartlett Giamatti provided an apt description of Falwell's operations in an address to this year's incoming freshmen:

"Angry at change, rigid in its application of chauvinistic slogans and absolutist morality, it's a self-proclaimed 'moral majority' using a native blend of old intimidation and new technology to threaten through political pressure or public denunciation whoever dares to disagree with their authoritarian position."

The Moral Majority has resurrected the evolution debate and is demanding that the "science of creationism" be given equal time in schools. (See *Daily Science Edition* in this issue)

As well, the support of the Moral Majority was a major factor in Ronald Reagan's election. In a speech made prior to the election, Falwell said, "We're fighting a holy war. . . . What's happened to America is that the wicked are bearing rule. We have to lead the nation back to the moral stance which made America great." The echoes of the Iranian militants ring loud and clear.

A surprisingly large portion of North American youth have turned to the burgeoning cults where a master states all truth and a surrogate family provides support.

John Murray, in his book "The Ordeal of Civility", argues that victims of modernization experience life as being too full of choice. The modern world "separates church from state, ethnicity and region from religion." Murray adds that in the modern world a sense of humanity is lacking and there is rarely support for human dignity.

mistrustful of strangers, threatened by erosive creeds, and wary of con-

spiracies, some of them will huddle into fundamentalism. Through such movements around the world they seek to ward off the devils — the shahs abroad, or the humanists at home."

The present world structure has induced some of the same feelings in people as were manifested in the Dark Ages. Many people have little trust in their leaders and experience a sense of meaninglessness to their lives. The Age of Enlightenment, with its quantum leaps in scientific and social progress, has little meaning for the increasing number of people wallowing in alienation and despair.

Whether fundamentalism is regressive or not, it is certainly a force to be reckoned with. It's strict and rigid dictums are rapidly gaining acceptance. Like it or not, fundamentalism is on the doorstep and pounding on the door. It has become a political force which is changing the way people think and governments act.

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Cancun: Nothing very much happened

by Chris Cavanagh

The world summit conference in Cancun, Mexico which took place this past October 22 saw the leaders of 22 nations convene to discuss the growing disparity between the industrialised 'North' and the underdeveloped South.

In attendance were eight heads of state from the industrialised world; four each from Asia, Africa and Latin America; and two from China and Yugoslavia. These included Mitterrand of France, Thatcher of Great Britain, Trudeau of Canada, Reagan of the U.S. and others from the 'North'; Nyerere of Tanzania, Forbes Burnham of Guyana, Kenneth Banda of Zambia and more from the South.

Cuba was notably absent. Reagan refused to sit at the same table as Fidel Castro. Realizing that a world summit conference necessitates U.S. presence and acknowledging that Castro's exclusion was a condition for Reagan's attendance, Lopez Portillo, president of Mexico and co-chairman of the conference with Trudeau, held a pre-summit conference with Castro.

Castro's exclusion from the conference makes little sense in light of the fact that he is chairman of the Non-Aligned Nations.

The Soviet Union claims that it has no problems with developing nations.

This conference is seen as the first step in the implementation of the Brandt Report, put together by the Brandt Commission which analyzes the world economic crisis and proposes various courses of action to alleviate this crisis.

The Brandt Report hinges upon the idea of a 'massive resource transfer'. This massive transfer would entail much institutional change, of course, but would ensure that Third World development is accelerated.

This accelerated development would occur on a number of fronts. The report suggests that the 'North' loosen its grip on the commodity market; regulate multinational corporations operations by implementing 'codes of conduct'; that Third World governments have more say in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, which is sixty per cent Western controlled.

None of these suggestions are new. Preceding the Brandt Report is the Pearson Report of 1969, initiated by then World Bank president, Robert McNamara.

The Brandt Report was financed and published independently. Though Brandt had a wider range of commissioners, and calls on 'a commitment to international social justice,' where Pearson called on enlightened self interest they use the same reasoning and come to similar conclusions.

The Brandt Report differs simply in that it is tailored to today's world.

The Pearson report focused on improved aid. Most of this aid is supplied to the Third World through multinational organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary fund.

The World Bank was set up in 1944 primarily to channel funds for the reconstruction of post-WWII Europe. In the fifties it began directing its funds to the Third World governments and their development programs.

The IMF was set up at the same time to monitor the international monetary system and has put most of its efforts in the last thirty years into another of its functions: lending money to Third World governments that are having trouble with their balance of payments.

These institutions are the best examples of control by the North. The U.S. has 21 per cent of the voting power, an effective veto.



Since their inception the IMF and the World Bank have acted in a way that benefits the First World especially the U.S. World Bank funds are given out to the same governments that receive direct U.S. economic and military support, amongst them the Philippines, South Korea, Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan.

The World Bank makes loans to set up the infrastructure for capital market development. And if the country has extremely serious problems in its balance of payments the International Monetary Fund steps in. Should a country go bankrupt (as did Guyana) then anything goes; tariffs are lifted, strikes are outlawed; generally the country is made to look particularly attractive

to foreign investors. Such is aid.

Closer to home is the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). In its aid, or lack thereof, it promotes a stable foreign market; the same ends as the World Bank, the IMF and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

To do this they act as a wedge for the private investor (multi-national corporations) and promote cheap labour and resources as well as a healthy political climate. When Sukarno nationalized industries in Indonesia, AID was right there educating the elite that finally overthrew him, and 'reopened Indonesia for business.'

Pearson called for better aid and Brandt for reforms in the World Bank and IMF. There is little difference.

The Brandt report treats multinational corporations with good trust and sees them as potential vehicles for reform. However, the history of multinational corporation's involvement in world affairs is a long and detailed tale of self-interest.

In many countries around the world are found 'free trade zones' where a Third World government grants privileges to the corporate elite. These privileges include no taxes or tariffs and no strike guarantees.

The reasoning behind these free trade zones is that there is a skill transfer in the form of trained employees to the host country. Tandy corporation claims that it can teach such skills as are necessary in its plants in one hour.

The poorest countries are totally ignored by the multinational corporations because they lack resources and are poor markets.

A grave problem arises in that the Third World leaders cannot find a common ground from which to attack this multinational corporate control.

Multinational corporations do not represent, or in any way act, in a socially responsible manner and for the Brandt Report to hope for such is naive.

The result of assuming that the solution is to be found and effected through enlightened self interest is that hard liners like Reagan and Thatcher see the 'massive transfer of resources' as 'massive private investment' in the South. At Cancun, in response to queries on how he should improve aid to the Third World, Reagan fell just short of dispatching the department of Agriculture itself 'at reasonable costs,' of course. Not to be outdone, Thatcher took advantage of the conference to arrange a deal for a steel plant for Mexico to be built by a British company.

The meeting at Cancun fell far short of its envisioned goal of addressing changes in the international monetary system. The North-South dialogue will continue to arrive at such dead ends as long as they go about it this way. The question is *not* one of reform of the international monetary system, but rather one of *control*. The North has this control and wants to keep it.

Last Daily staff meeting of 1981 today at 3:00 pm in Daily office. Join us post-paste up to mull over smokers non-rights, the ITEK 530 graphic camera baby, and CUP delegates must attend post-meeting caucus. Don't forget to sign up for the year-end bacchanal on Saturday night.

Staff Meeting

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GERTRUDE'S PUB

"La lutte finale" in France, 1968: T

by Richard Flint

The 1960's saw an unprecedented level of student militancy within the western world. In North America, there were demonstrations, riots, occupations, and mass movements on student campuses.

But the radicalism was severely limited in North America. A little-known fact is that between the years 1964 and 1975 the number of people in trade unions in the United States declined, and the number of industrial disputes dropped. It would seem that there was little connection between the "student movement" and the ordinary working people of the U.S.

The student movement in Europe provides us with a very different picture. In many countries direct links were created between students and workers and joint actions were taken by both groups. The best example of this lies in the events of May 1968 in France.

An explosion in France occurred in May 1968. What began as a series of student demonstrations developed into a general strike of students and workers involving over ten million people. Barricades appeared on the streets of Paris, Lille, Nantes, Marseilles and many other cities for the first time since the Second World War. Universities, lycées, factories and workplaces of every kind were occupied.

The roots of these spectacular events are diverse.

For students, overcrowding was a serious problem. Institutions built to deal with a few thousand students had enrollments of five or six thousand. Some first year classes at the Sorbonne in Paris had one thousand students and were being taught by one professor. Yet the government was refusing to commit more funds to educational expansion without certain reforms.

Government reforms essentially hinged on the concept of restricting access to higher education. Traditional acceptance into university was conditional upon passing exams at the end of school, however, there were no specific restrictions placed upon acceptance beyond passing the Baccalauréat. But the government, in a desire to cut the numbers attending the university, had proposed in the fall of 1967 additional selection procedures which would cut the number of students by half.

Perhaps more than anything else, students were effected by a general malaise that was spreading throughout all the young people. A generation had grown up since the war, inculcated with the ethic of the consumer society, with advertisements for flashy products, fast cars and blenders.

To the older generation in Europe, the new prosperity represented a level of

material luxury never before dreamed possible. For a group of people who had lived through the horrors of the depression and the greater horrors of the Nazis, the post-war prosperity was welcomed with relief.

A new cultural despair emerged in French society. Students expressed an iconoclastic rejection of the values of French society.

"Modern society in all its forms expresses itself as a spectacle of passivity, a corpse of meaningless television-gazing, the summation of a million empty faces on the metro every morning. We stand behind the spectacle, we stand beside it, but we never live it. This is the life that our defeated ancestors have left to us," stated one of the bulletins of the Committee to Defend the Occupation Movement, a group in Paris during May, 1968.

Nor was this discontent isolated to students. Young workers were also getting angrier about the state of their society.

There was an increasingly high level of unofficial strike activity amongst workers, particularly those affiliated with the Confédération Générale du Travail (CGT), which was the largest trade union in France. The CGT leadership was also closely linked with the Communist Party.

In practice the Communist Party was operating as a brake on the militancy of the working class. Because the Party was subsuming all else to elections, they did not want to frighten the electorate with industrial action. Within the CGT the union leadership would divert rank and file demands to platitudes about waiting until the next election.

The other French trade union, the Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (CFDT), was much smaller than the CGT and, in practice, more supportive of industrial action. Throughout the May events, the CFDT was backing the student demands and the workers' occupations.

There were other fundamental factors underlying the May uprising. In the strictest economic terms (growth rates, profitability, rates of re-investment in industry, etc.) the French economy was a highly successful one. But the apparent economic successes hid serious structural faults in the economy and society.

Unemployment was high, and even higher among young people. France was, and still is, one of the least urbanized countries in Europe. Industrialization was restricted to very limited enterprises. Furthermore, the number of small and inefficient enterprises was strikingly high. The tendency of mass emigration from the countryside to the towns is considered to be an aspect of a country undergoing industrialization (as opposed to a mature industrialized economy) and yet the years between 1964 and 1967

nearly eight hundred thousand people left the land in France to seek work in the towns an astonishingly high figure for a "developed" economy.

Within industry itself, management was archaic and authoritarian in its methods. Working conditions in many companies were miserable. The employees at Sud Aviation (one of the first places occupied by workers in May) had no lunch or coffee break in a ten hour day.

Social security was grossly inadequate for those who were unemployed. Many people in Paris were young and out of work were forced, for fear of starvation into scavenging and crime.

The disgust that many people felt with the 'prosperity' that surrounded them was more than just a spiritual reaction. It was also the realization that this 'prosperity', though worshipped by many, was actually felt by few. This obvious gap between what the advertisements said and what the people saw in their lives provided a strong basis for discontent amongst young people as a whole, whether they were poor students in overcrowded universities or poor workers in dirty overcrowded factories.

The winter of 1967-68 saw a new wave of militancy amongst students and workers emerge in France. A series of diverse actions and events led to the May uprising.

Within universities political protest was growing over a vast series of issues. At Nanterre the university disciplinary code sparked a number of demonstrations. Following the University's attempts to discipline a number of students for participating in an occupation the riot police were called onto campus for the first time in history.

The events at Nanterre provided a spark for the explosion in early May. The disciplinary board for Nanterre was to be held in Paris (since Nanterre was a sub-campus of the Sorbonne). The students who were charged with disciplinary offences, along with other members of the Nanterre March 22nd movement went to Paris and appealed for solidarity from Paris students.

A series of mass meetings were held at the Sorbonne. On May 5th the students voted to occupy their campus and hold a demonstration in support of the Nanterre students.

"The Communist Party was acting as a brake on the working class."

Over 60,000 students showed up at the demonstration on May 6th. Students from universities and lycées all over Paris came to protest the governments educational policies. The French riot police attacked the demonstration; 739 people were injured.

Then something happened that no one had anticipated. As demonstrators were attacked they retreated, and calls went up to build barricades. Ironically, the people who denounced this idea the most were the students who were members of various leftist and Marxist political organizations. Members of the Communist Party, Maoists and Trotskyists and other leftists abandoned the demonstration at this point.

By the evening large sections of the Latin Quarter were barricaded by the students. People began to stream into the 'liberated' areas. Amongst these people were many young workers and the unemployed. The May revolution had begun.

Life behind the barricades was joyful, frivolous and full of strange surprises. Pianos were removed from bars and music was heard everywhere. More and more people kept arriving (the same groups who had left the demonstration reappeared that evening.) The local residents responded with surprising friendliness to the people in the streets. As one participant noted: "the very same people whose cars we had burnt and used to build barricades came out for food

and drink that evening. They gave us bandages for those who had been wounded. They danced with us..."

By the end of the next day the demonstrations and barricades had spread. Most Paris lycées went on strike. There were demonstrations against unemployment turned into a solidarity march with Paris students.

The CFDT trades union proclaimed its "complete solidarity with the demands of the students for educational reform and democratization." *L'Humanité*, the newspaper of the Communist Party denounced the "acts of pampered adventurers" and warned all "class conscious workers to avoid the agent provocateurs."

Many workers didn't agree. A demonstration in Lille on the 10th, organized by the CGT and Communist Party against unemployment, drew 20,000 workers. They ignored the demonstration organizers and marched with local students, chanting solidarity with the students and workers of Paris.

On May 13th the movement was reaching massive proportions. Almost every college in Paris was occupied. Strikes were breaking out in various small enterprises all over the country. In Nantes the workers at the Sud-Aviation aero plant went one step further



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They weren't fighting for mere reforms

and occupied their factory, locking the managers in the head office.

A joint student-worker demonstration was held the same day in Paris. Somewhere between 600,000 and a million people showed up. The area under barricades was expanding.

By the 15th, Renault workers and the dockers in Bordeaux had occupied their workplaces. In Paris the Odeon theatre was seized and became the site of a continuous debate on the nature of the new society that

manage their factories for themselves. Workers committees were elected to oversee the return to production without managers at the Renault factories. At many Universities joint staff-student committees were set up to administer the Universities. The Sorbonne was declared a free university for all to use.

Joint meetings were held between the occupation committees at the colleges and the councils elected from the factory occupations. Even hospitals and law courts were oc-

Something happened that no one had anticipated. As demonstrators were attacked, calls went up to build barricades.

the people wished to build. People would come into the theatre from the street fighting to join the debates for a couple of hours before rejoining the battle.

It was clear by this time that the movement had gone much further than the specific demands for reforms. The main demand of students and workers was self management.

Workers in the major occupations were openly proclaiming their desire to run and

occupied and declared under self-management. Air traffic controllers, railway workers, printers, postal workers and farmers all joined the occupation movement.

On Friday May 17th, the Sorbonne students organized the 'long march' from the Sorbonne campus to Boulogne-Billancourt Renault works to meet the occupying workers.

The Communist Party and the CGT union ordered the workers at Renault to close their gates to the students. The CGT stewards were pushed out of the way by the Renault workers, and the two groups spent the day in joint discussions.

The government was in disarray. Discussions were taking place between government officials and the army as to a possible military intervention.

The Committees for the Defense of the Republic (CDR) began to appear. Sponsored by then government they consisted of 'loyal' citizens, members of right wing organizations, and a notable number of ex-Algerian Secret Army members. It has been claimed by some that there were direct negotiations between De Gaulle and the Organization Armée Secret (OAS) at this time. Arms were certainly being provided to the CDRs.

More important in some ways than the activities of the government and the CDRs was the opposition of the communist Party and the CGT.

It was clear that the Communist Party and the CGT.

It was clear to the Communist Party that they had failed to stem the tide of occupations. By May 21st, there were 10 million workers on strike or in occupation despite the many efforts of the CP and the CGT to prevent these actions. The occupations had spread so far that even the non-unionized workers at the Citroen car works had seized their factory.

The Communist Party's opposition to the occupation movement was based upon a number of reasons. On one hand they did not like the idea of a working class movement that was so clearly outside of their control. The CP had developed to the stage where it and the CGT represented a form of vested interest, with a large bureaucracy, members of parliament and fulltime officials; they were politically committed to gradual reform through parliament, and not revolution of any kind. They were also closely linked to Moscow and the interests of the Soviet Union. Destabilization in France was not in the interests of the Soviet Union (France was a friend of the Soviet Union in foreign policy terms).

When the CP and the CGT realized that there was no way that they could directly suppress the occupation movement they embarked upon a new strategy, they attempted to divert it. The CGT entered into negotiation with the government. The CGT sent out orders to workers already on strike telling them that the union had called them out on strike. The union claimed that the strikes were strictly over economic demands and had nothing to do with student occupations.

Communist Party members and the CGT stewards were sent into the student occupations to denounce the students and tell them to go back to school. *L'Humanité* continued to denounce the students.

At this point, in the last week in May, the movement began to lose its impetus. Millions of workers were on strike, thousands of students and workers were in occupation. In terms of popular support the movement couldn't achieve much more than it had.

On the other hand, the government and the Communists, the two major opponents of the movement were organizing their respective counter offensives. The original explosion had caught them off guard; the participants in the occupations found it difficult to believe the extent of the events success. And so, almost by default, the initiative passed into the hands of those seeking to undermine the occupation and their revolutionary demands for collective self-management.

The CGT negotiated an 'agreement' with the government that involved a minimal increase in the minimum wage and a commitment to sectional negotiations on wages. Nothing was mentioned about education.

The Grenelle accords were announced as a great victory by the CGT on May 27th. *L'Humanité* declared the strikes successful.

But when Georges Ségué, leader of the CGT, went to the Renault car works to announce this great victory he was booed and shouted down by the mass meeting of workers. The workers passed a resolution stating that they wanted a transformation of society and self-management, not just higher wages.

The majority of workers in occupations were rejected the Grenelle agreements. The CFDT union rejected them. The street fighting continued. But those who rejected the CGT agreements had only minimal plans or strategy to replace them.

On May 30, the Gaullists, the CDRs and various right wing groups held a mass demonstration in Paris. Demonstrators chanted "Cohn-Behndt to Dachau" (Cohn-Behndt was one of the student leaders from Nanterre who was of German-Jewish descent) and "Students to the gas ovens." They also sang the Marseillaise.

De Gaulle came on the radio and announced that elections were to be held. He assured the "ordinary" French people that they would now be able to restore order.

The Communist Party welcomed the elections and called on all workers to return to work and vote for them.

Some people drifted back to work. The student occupations and larger worker occupations remained solid, but it was obvious that the tide was turning. The election provided no real alternative to many who had participated in the movement. Many students could not vote since the voting age was 21. To many workers there seemed no point in voting for the Communist Party after the way that the CP and CGT had acted towards the occupations and strikes. Many of them didn't even bother to vote.

As soon as the impetus was lost by the occupations the government began to use physical force against the occupations. The riot police attacked the Sorbonne and the Renault factories and finally succeeded in

retaking them (with one worker being killed).

In the last of the mass demonstrations by students and workers on June 1st there was an awareness that the movement was melting. Fifty thousand people chanted "ce n'est qu'un début, continuons le combat" (This is just a beginning, we continue the fight).

In the words of one Renault worker, "it seems to me we came very close to something very new."

In the final analysis the movement failed. But it was victorious as well. The May events sent a shock through Europe. It showed that a revolution was possible in a developed nation.

It showed that it was possible for students and workers to unite. Not merely by participating in the same demonstrations, but also through expressing a common desire to restructure society along self-managed lines.

The Long March from the Sorbonne to the Renault factory was perhaps the most significant symbol of the May events.

While many students in the US who styled themselves as radicals were unable, and in many cases, unwilling to talk to the workers, the French students were capable of creating a joint movement that threatened a supposedly stable capitalist country.

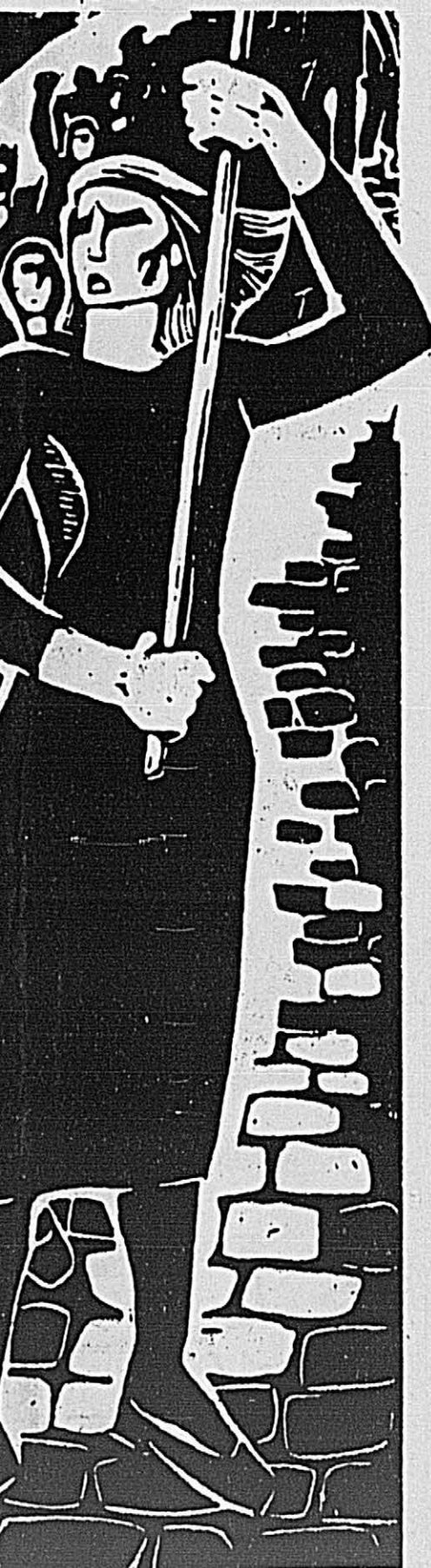
"We can fight for total subversion of the rotting order."

The French movement failed for a series of reasons: the activities of the Communist Party, the organization of the government, and the many internal weaknesses of the movement itself. A movement which has rejected many traditional concepts of organization quickly (hierarchy, etc.) failed to be able to develop new methods of organization quickly enough (though occupation councils were formed they never managed to coordinate activities effectively).

Never the less, the events of May 1968 provide an example of a different kind of student movement than was seen in the United States of America. They show that there were alternatives to the somewhat hollow slogans of "student power" which echoed through many US campuses in the late sixties.

The perspective and direction of the French student movement provides a clear alternative to student centered organization and activism. With the exception of the Quebec student movement, students in North America have never really attempted to apply this kind of orientation.

As the Committee to Defend the Occupation Movement stated: "we aren't fighting for educational reforms. We aren't fighting for participation in our ivory towers. Students like every other segment of the oppressed population, have a clear choice. We may fight for total subversion of the present rotting order and its replacement by a collectively managed society with workers, with peasants...or we may utter empty phrases in isolation, a poor substitute for real life."



HELLENIC ASSOCIATION

CHRISTMAS PARTY

DECEMBER 19

UNION BUILDING

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8 p.m. to...?

Moi et mon Walkman

Par Daniel M. Weinstock

Je me suis trouvé récemment dans un autobus Voyageur à destination de Québec, lorsqu'un profond ennui s'empara soudain de moi: le paysage familier ne suscitait en moi aucune espèce d'intérêt, surtout qu'une pluie automnale était

en train de contribuer à le rendre triste et maussade. Le livre que j'avais emmené avec moi afin de rendre le voyage plus supportable avait depuis longtemps été refermé.

J'essayais de dormir mais n'y parvenait point, ce qui n'était guère étonnant étant donné le fait que les sièges d'autobus ont sans doute été conçus par un esprit malin et pervers qui voulait s'assurer que les passagers puissent bénéficier d'un manque de confort total et absolu. Bref, de quoi déprimer même l'âme la plus joyeuse et insouciant...

Je décidais alors de pallier à mon ennui en essayant d'entamer la conversation avec mon voisin de gauche qui, lui aussi, semblait ressentir profondément les effets démoralisants du voyage. Je me tournai vers lui et commençai à prononcer quelques paroles. A ma grande consternation, je me rendis compte que mon voisin ne réagissait pas. Je me mis à parler plus fort, il ne bronchait toujours pas. Finalement, je décidai d'avoir recours aux grands moyens: je lui tapai sur l'épaule afin d'attirer son attention. Il tourna la tête. J'en profitai pour tenter d'amorcer une discussion. Mais, horreur et damnation, il m'indiqua du doigt ses oreilles qui étaient recouvertes de deux minuscules écouteurs reliés à un petit appareil qu'il s'était fixé à la ceinture.

Oh désespoir! Mon voisin était donc une autre de ces nombreuses victimes du pernicieux phénomène Walkman! Aucune communication n'était possible avec lui car, le temps d'un voyage en autobus, il avait décidé de se plonger dans un univers sensoriel exclusif et individuel. En regardant autour de moi dans l'autobus, j'ai pu constater qu'une bonne douzaine de mes compagnons de route étaient ainsi parés. Résigné à mon triste sort, j'ai passé le restant du voyage à compter les poteaux électriques qui longent le chemin entre Montréal et Québec.

L'être humain, me dit-on, est un animal grégaire. Ne pouvant satisfaire lui-même ses besoins, il se trouve forcé à vivre en société. Mais l'on dit également souvent que la société est la cause du malheur, de la méchanceté et de la médiocrité de l'Homme (c.f. Jean-Jacques Rousseau). D'où un paradoxe sans issue concevable: on ne peut se passer de la présence d'autrui mais, en l'acceptant, nous nous vouons à notre perte. C'est triste mais c'est comme ça. La seule chose qui puisse rendre tolérable cette condition humaine profondément inacceptable c'est que nous la vivons quotidiennement ensemble.

Nous partageons tous ce dilemme inextricable. Bien qu'une misère philosophique et intellectuelle collective soit un point de départ assez

faible et chancelant, c'est au moins une caractéristique commune à partir de laquelle nous devrions tenter de construire notre bonheur. Mais voilà qu'un objet insipide et ridicule tel que le Walkman vient éteindre même cette lueur d'espoir. Si nous sommes malheureux c'est bien parce que nous le voulons. Entourer de forces omniprésentes et omniscientes qui veulent notre aliénation, nous ne trouvons rien d'autre à faire que de les soutenir et de les aider en créant nous-mêmes de nouveaux engins pour nous séparer encore plus les uns des autres.

Le Walkman est l'ultime témoignage de cet aspect pervers de l'être humain. Imaginez une société dans laquelle chaque être serait muni d'un tel appareil: la parole, la faculté de communiquer qui est notre seul moyen de conserver notre humanité et de combattre l'aliénation sociale, serait reléguée à la désuétude. Il ne manquerait plus qu'un engin qu'on se placerait devant les yeux et qui nous projeterait de belles images pour nous faire oublier la laideur de notre entourage, pour que nous soyons irrémédiablement placés dans un univers clos et individuel qui n'admette aucune intrusion du monde extérieur.

Evidemment je dramatise: le phénomène Walkman n'a pas encore atteint, et n'atteindra sans doute jamais, une telle ampleur. Il

demeure néanmoins une tendance néfaste de l'être humain face à laquelle nous nous devons de ne jamais sombrer dans la complaisance. Le Walkman représente la solution de la facilité: «je me sens perdu dans cette foule sans nom, je ne peux pas y faire face et, par conséquent, je m'en isole plutôt que d'essayer, en communiquant et en ayant autant de rapports humains que possible, de la rendre moins froide et moins opprimante». Je ne dis pas que tous ceux qui utilisent le Walkman soient poussés par ce raisonnement mais il n'en demeure pas moins qu'il est toujours latent chez eux.

On ne se rend pas toujours compte des dangers que recèlent des engins aux apparences aussi insignifiantes que celle du Walkman. Mais la prise de conscience vient assez vite: il suffit qu'un jour, en tentant d'ouvrir un dialogue avec un autre être humain, l'on se heurte à un mur inexorable et effarant de silence.

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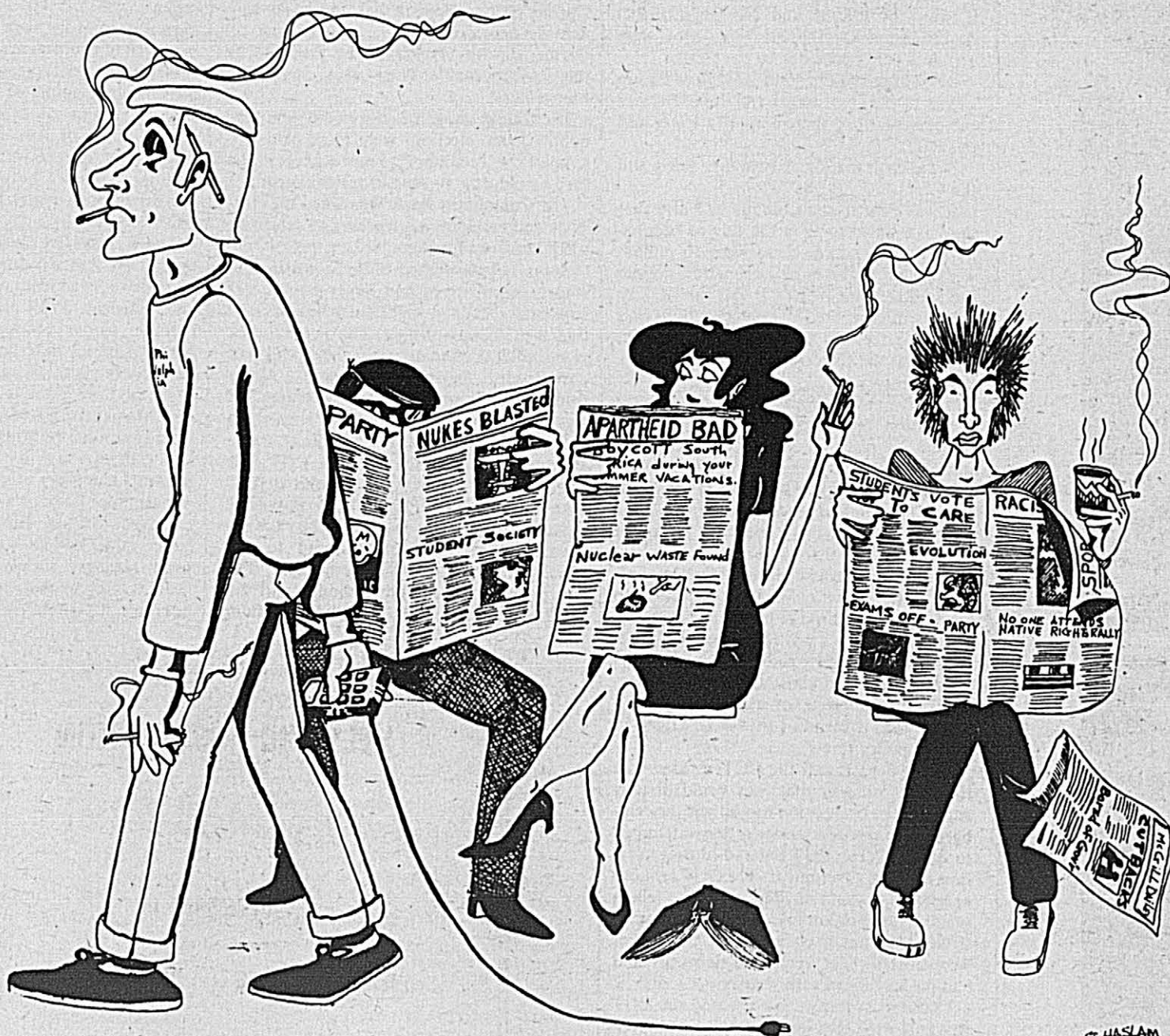
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Canada



THE WEEKLY



Ho! Ho! Hose off, eh?

PUNK FUNK JUNK

Montreal on stage '81

Nouvelle vague

Brendan Kelly

Looking back at the last year of music in Montreal is a depressing task. As usual there were numerous youth rallies at the Forum (which hit an all-time low with ex-New York Doll David Johanson supporting the incredibly distasteful Pat Benatar) while the more discriminating rock fans, who weren't enticed by the idea of Romper Room with drugs, flocked to the smaller clubs. But the frustrating problem is that these small venues are no longer a viable alternative to conglomerate rock. The prices used to be two to three dollars cheaper; now they're virtually equivalent. It has even gotten to the point where people go to stare at their favorite groups rather than to dance. But worst of all is the realization that there is absolutely no difference between Adam Ant and Rod Stewart.

Adam and the Ants sold out Le Club in the spring and the Montreal 'nouvelle vague' community was out in full force to witness the event. What they saw was a very nervous Englishman who seemed as surprised as anyone that he was making a living by prancing about in a pirate costume, singing odes to British imperialism and personal fascism. The drum rhythms were innovative but, to put it rather bluntly, who really cares?

In the same vein was Bow Now Now's concert about a month ago. Their music also relies heavily on African rhythms but they're more enter-

taining to watch with their two dancers and hyper 15 year-old lead singer, Annabelle Luwin. They're less offensive than Adam and the Ants but just as dismissable. The only constructive criticism I heard after the show was that Annabelle should change her name to Eve.

Perhaps the most obnoxious new wave group of the last few years, the Stranglers managed to sell enough tickets to warrant two shows at Le Club in June. 1981 saw the Stranglers dropping moronic misogyny for equally moronic hocus-pocus mysticism. They're a living confirmation of the old adage "once an acid-head always an acid-head".

Speaking of punk veterans, another such concert was the Professionals. Paul Cook is still one of my favorite trash-can drummers, but lead vocalist and sometime guitar hero Steve Jones is a complete embarrassment. The punks pogoed to their heart's content and though musically it was very similar to the Sex Pistols, Jones' teen idol mannerisms upset my stomach so badly that I couldn't think of dancing.

(Footnote: Steve Jones has let his curly hair grow very long and he now closely resembles Peter Dinklage.)

The shows mentioned above certainly do not comprise an exhaustive inventory of the last year's detestable concerts (people would rightfully protest "Where's King Crimson? Where's Duran Duran? Where's Orchestral Manoeuvres in the Dark?"), but there seems little point in going into any

greater detail. Surprisingly there were a few concerts that proved to be more satisfying. Early in the year, there was the great Vancouver pop group the Pointed Sticks for two dollars at Le Club. But more importantly, there were two major exceptions to the generally abysmal piss-pot parade of the last year.

First was the Jam in May. Admittedly they're a reactionary group but their tense, clangy sound, resting firmly on worn-out copies of the *Who Sings My Generation*, is unpretentiously danceable. Paul Weller is one of the most intense performers I've ever seen and his violent approach to guitar playing was inspiringly angry. Fortunately they've given up their mod suits; a fact which caused no little embarrassment to the usual Westmount 'mod squad' with their standard uniforms. My only complaint is that, good as the new material is, they should've played a couple of songs off *This is the Modern World*.

Then of course there was the Gang of Four. It was July 4th. Independence day. The Gang of Four had just released their second album *Solid Gold* and, though it wasn't as exciting as their debut record, in its own depressing way, it was just as powerful. The show started with Andy Gill singing "Paralyzed" and, as with all the material from *Solid Gold*, it sounded more energetic and convincing than the record. Leader singer Jon King's manic energy never let up and the sight of his gangly body in an oversized suit gyrating across the stage was refreshingly comic. Guitarist Andy Gill's mo-

tionless stance and hypnotic stare were the perfect counterbalance to King's nistrionics. The Gang of Four's blend of Toots and the Maytals, James Brown rhythms, and punk noise kept the crowd dancing relentlessly for over an hour. But it was only with the encore of "Damaged Goods", one of their early singles, that the crowd dissolved into a sea of frenzied, uncontrollable movement. As Jon King sang the final lines (I'm kissing you goodbye, goodbye, goodbye), for a moment that kind of total release seemed almost possible.

Moving

Daniel M. Weinstock

To begin with, it is quite important in an evaluation of this kind to restate the obvious: I have not attended every single concert that has stopped by our fair city in the past year. It is quite understandable that in these inflationary times, it is impossible for a mere student to cope with the spiralling prices of concert tickets. It seems that no self-respecting recording artist can any longer permit himself to charge less than ten dollars for a performance.

So, in assessing the concert scene, the discriminating music fan must exercise restraint, and attend only the shows which he or she considers to be essential. In other words, no mention will be made herein of performances by such artists as Styx, April Wine, Rush, black Sabbath and the like; although they have all graced our stages over the past year, their artistic worth has not been deemed highly enough by this critic to justify the expense of buying tickets to their concerts. You might consider that this is an unfair way to approach a review of the year's concert activity, but who ever said that life was supposed to be fair? So enough with these platitudinarian preliminaries, on to the meat of the matter.

To these ears, the best performance of 1981 was delivered on October 9 at the Club Montreal by Ian Hunter. In his first-ever visit to Montreal, the ex-leader of Mott the Hoople combined wry wit and rare intelligence with a quasi-nuclear energy supply resulting in one of the most memorable concerts of the past few years. Hunter is certainly one of rock music's most underestimated gems; although he has a very faithful, and quite substantial cult following, he has never been able to break through the mainstream of today's audience. Rather, he has

**Keith Richard once said that on any given night,
any band can be the greatest rock band in the world**

never sought to pander to the crass requirements of unabashed commercialism. Quirky, eccentric and always highly individualistic, Ian Hunter is one of rock's true originals and we are lucky to have him.

Closely rivalling Hunter's performance was Tom Waits' appearance at this summer's International Jazz Festival. Waits chose to eschew the electric rock & roll style he had adopted on his previous tour and album, *Heart Attack and Vine*, in favor of the sparer, more austere surroundings of a conventional acoustic jazz trio: piano, stand-up bass and saxophone, along

the new wave who proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that rock & roll like all art forms, possesses the faculty of renewing itself. Indeed, the performances by the Jam and the Cure displayed a great wealth of fresh ideas, and gave the older, more established acts a definite run for their money.

The most disappointing concert of the year was without a doubt the much-heralded return of King Crimson, the band which lit up the late seventies with some of the most inspired progressive music ever. But Robert Fripp's decision to give

never been spoken. Therefore, the job of evaluating concerts borders on the ludicrous. But, what the heck, someone has to do it, right?

Disque combobulation

Rona Unrau

1981 will not go down as one of the most memorable years in music. The post-punk energy crisis is still leaving its marks on the musical world though compared with the blandness of last year, these 12 months have been like a benzedrine orgy. Blitz, that feeble attempt to produce a definitive "new sound" (result: a number of groups sounding sadly similar), was at least a movement which directly affected a portion of our culture. It was also year of the singles; The Special's "Ghost Town", Soft Cell's "Tainted Love/Where Did Our Love Go," and Pete Shelley's (former Buzzcock) "Homosapien" were but three 45's which deserved the instant success awarded them. In general, 1981 produced quite a number of "good" albums which left hope for the future.

Before being consumed with apoplectic rage at the following album summary, be forewarned: 1) The Rolling Stones or AC/DC will not appear in the lists. Neither will Flock of Seagulls nor Haircut One Hundred. 2) All glaring omissions may or may not have been intended.

Five Best

The Cramps — Psychedelic Jungle
A totally new approach to rock-a-billy. A much heavier sound than StrayCats, BopCats, —cats..., which also means much more fun.

Iggy Pop — Party
Iggy at his commercial best. A truly fun album on which, to borrow a quote, "He actually sings for the first time."

Brian Eno & David Byrne — My Life in the Bush of Ghosts

One musical genius plus one musical genius equals one incredible album: "Bush of Ghosts" has been vastly underrated for some inexplicable reason. Excellent for either dancing or contemplative listening.

Siouxsie & the Banshees — Juju
Siouxsie may not be as vocally experimental as in previous albums yet "Juju" still has a stirring power behind it which lies in close connection with her voice. Not hit-oriented but very solid and even.

Echo & the Bunnymen — Heaven Up Here

Despite a dull performance here last spring, Echo & the Bunnymen have produced an album which many fans even prefer to "Crocodiles." "Heaven Up Here" establishes them as one out of the multitude of new bands who will last.

"Good"

John Foxx — The Garden

Foxx proves that he doesn't want to be just a machine by

voice. But when every other song is also a combination of percussion and wailing voice, haunting becomes dull. P.i.L. would have been wise to condense this into a single.

abandoning the Metal Beat coldness and coming up with a warmer sound and richer vocals and less synthesizer.

The Undertones — Positive Touch

The raw and exuberant energy of the first album has been refined for the 80's. The Undertones are one of the few '77 groups who have proved themselves versatile enough to change their style without disastrous unoriginality.

Psychadelic Furs — Talk, Talk, Talk

Evidently Bowie has taken interest in the Furs after this slightly uneven yet interesting album. It may have something to do with the fact that their vocals are often coincidentally similar to his.

Kraftwerk — Computer World

No real surprises but a fine example of sleek German electronics, which always manage to sound ahead of their time. Great with hallucinogenic drugs.

The Stranglers — Stranglers IV

Intellectual lyrics are still wanting but the Stranglers have succeeded in giving their Nice & Sleazy image a hit more sophistication by cutting down on the raunchy bass and giving more prominence to spacier keyboards.

King Crimson — Discipline

Frippermaniacs will love, old Crimson fans may hate it. Interesting but slightly pretentious and slow in parts.

Five Most

Disappointing

Magazine — Magic, Murder, & the Weather

Probably Magazine's worst album. Devoto's intention to leave the band must have been formed before this monotonous album was in the making, for it shows no musical inspiration whatsoever. An unfortunate ending.

Ultravox — Rage in Eden

A beautiful album cover but the Foxxless group once again reveal the irreparable void left by their ex-leader's departure. The first "Ultravox" and "HA! HA! HA!" make a mockery of this one. A name change might improve their chances.

Gang of Four — Solid Gold

After the classic "Entertainment", the future looked bright for Gang of Four. "Solid Gold" does as much to shatter this hope as "Entertainment" did to create it.

Public Image Ltd. — Flowers of Romance

The title track is a haunting combination of percussion & wailing

into mainstream

with the odd percussion thrown in for good measure.

The real star of the show was Wait's voice, a deep, throaty growl which can evoke Louis Armstrong, Bruce Springsteen, as well as a baritone toad. Although his vocal range is admittedly quite limited, the sheer beauty of his beat poetry and the stark melodiousness of his jazzy compositions can touch on any number of human emotions. Wait's stage presence is overwhelming: he epitomises the down-on-his-luck tramp who wears his heart squarely on his sleeve. He featured extensively the material which he composed for Francis Ford Coppola's upcoming film *One From the Heart*; his performance was somewhat low-key, yet totally incandescent and exhilarating.

Bruce Springsteen's January Forum performance also deserves to be placed among the year's best, solely on the strength of the Boss' legendary energy and enthusiasm.

A classic display of unparalleled rock & roll catharsis, his performance was nevertheless bogged down by the relative weakness of Springsteen's newer material, culled extensively from his most recent album, *The River*. One realises that his raw emotion and gutfeeling now cover up a genuine paucity of new ideas: cars rolling down lonesome highways at night in search of a promised land of earthly salvation and redemption, we've heard it all before; it's time for a change. Although Springsteen still represents one of the safest values for the rock & roll, dollar, the fact that he is presently at a thematic cul-de-sac made abundantly clear by his 1981 Montreal performance.

Most honourable mention goes out to the proponents of

his new band the old one's label is a blatant rip-off, designed to attract the many Crimson fans expecting to hear music of the same caliber as that of the band which produced such classics as *Red* and *Starless and Bible Black*. To be sure, Fripp and percussionist-extraordinaire Bill Bruford were there; and I concede that it is by definition the role of a progressive band to change with the times. But whereas King Crimson used to pioneer and initiate musical trends, their October performance at Le Club Montreal was that of a band simply content with spewing out second-rate copies of the polyrhythmic and highly innovative music which the Talking Heads and Brian Eno have been experimenting with for a couple of years now. Much technical virtuosity was evident at their concert, but it was offset by a total disregard for the audience, and a musical iciness which tempered the enthusiasm of even the most indulgent fans present.

The Kinks also delivered a somewhat lackluster show. There was nothing really *wrong* with their recent Forum set: Ray Davies and his cohorts make up in a total command in their craft what they presently lack in inspiration. But, as Pete Seeger once said, add a "Y" to craft and you get "crafty". Get the picture?

So, there you have it: a thoroughly incomplete and unashamedly biased overview of Montreal's 1981 mainstream concert scene. Those of you who have attended concerts this year probably have your own opinions which are every bit as valid as those which have been brought forth in this review. Keith Richard once said that on any given night, any band can be the greatest rock & roll band in the world. Truer words have

Picks, pans on the last reel

Jose Arroyo

"13.5 murders and 1423 laughs!" beckoned the advertising for *Student Bodies*. It's an interesting slogan for a movie, and if one were dealing only with numbers, it's the one which would best describe the movies released so far this year.

Regular movie-goers take it as a rule of thumb that most of this year's crop of movies are simply bad copies of last year's big hits. Since last year's big moneymakers were comedies like *Private Benjamin* and assorted low budget screamers, most of the movies released in Montreal have been either comedies or horror movies. And can anyone name one movie of either genre that they would recommend to their friends without qualifications? I can't.

Let's face it, when a doodle like *Arthur* is being hailed as the best comedy of the year, the others couldn't have been much. They weren't: Mel Brooks' *History of the World Part I* was one which I had eagerly anticipated but when I was it, I realized I could have saved myself \$4.50 and received the same amount of entertainment by just watching the commercial - the high spots of the movie, which were just about the only good spots, were all in it.

All Night Long is Barbra Streisand's biggest flop so far; *Stripes* which I think was the best comedy this year, had a very good comic performance by Bill Murray, but the movie was too stupid to be good; *Rich and Famous* had a hilarious, if erratic, performance by

Candice Bergen but the movie also came loaded with the worst, most pretentious screenplay to come out of Hollywood in a long time. Since the director was George Cukor, a man who has repeatedly emphasized his dependency on the screenplay, the movie was doomed even before the cameras got rolling. *Polyester* simply stank (No, I couldn't resist).

The movies mentioned above were bad, but they gave a couple of laughs. Others like *Under the Rainbow*, *S.O.B.*, *Nice Dreams*, ad infinitum, didn't even have the decency to do that. The viewer left the theatre in a state of shock and with his pocket picked.

The many horror movie released this year were also rip-offs. However, in this case the audiences were willing victims. *Friday The Thirteenth Part II*, *The Howling*, *The Burning*, and others all made money. However, except for Michael Caine in *The Hand* none of the actors gave any good performances (not, by the way, that they were expected to) and all of these movies were more intent on shocking and disgusting their audiences than in inspiring genuine terror like the really good horror movies do. Hearing subteens utter things like, "The movie made me sick" and then seeing the big smiles on their faces as I was leaving the theatre was not unusual.

Yet, despite the great number of comedies and horror movies released this year, Hollywood's big hits came from other genres. *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, *For Your Eyes Only*,

and *Superman II* were cartoonish adventures flicks. They had plenty of laughs, a lot of action, and a little romance. It's a combination which seldom fails, and when it is done as wittily as *Raiders* and *Superman II*, it is very satisfying.

There were other big movies which tried to give us more than standard fare. Amongst those that succeeded were *Thief*, *Altered States*, *Fort Apache-The Bronx*, *Southern Comfort*, *Body Heat*, *Prince of the City*, and *The French Lieutenant's Woman*. Amongst those overpraised bores that failed were *True Confessions* and *The Four Seasons*. Some, like *Body Heat*, were great entertainment. Others like *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, for example, are just interesting. They all boast a very good performance, interesting direction, or something which catapults them above average.

However, the only truly excellent movies to come out of Hollywood this year, in my opinion, were *Excalibur* and *Blow Out*. The former was generally recognized as such. *Blow Out* wasn't. Critics put it down by saying that De Palma copied from Hitchcock and Antonioni, which is true. But so what? When a movie is that good, who cares where one got the ideas? So long as it shows up there on the screen, I'll be happy.

All in all, Hollywood's output for 1981 was generally superior to that of other years. However, it's the 'foreign' movies which make this year a memorable one. Within an 18-month span, the old French

new wave came out in full force with some memorable films. The process started late last year when Jean-Luc Goddard came out with *Sauve Qui Peut La Vie*, his first 'commercial' film in a number of years. Like many of his other movies, *Sauve Qui Peut* was complex, at times incomprehensible, and Goddard did things in it which I'd never seen anyone do before. But, I didn't like it.

Later on in the year François Truffaut came up with *Le Dernier Metro* which managed to be charming and romantic without being sentimental, and which I really enjoyed. This was followed by Alain Resnais' *Mon Oncle D'Amerique*, Claude Lelouch's *Les Uns et Les Autres* and Louis Malle's *Atlantic City* (which as far as I know was only shown in Montreal during the World Film Festival). All of them were very highly praised.

We also welcomed some very interesting features from other countries: from Italy, Fellini's *City of Women* and Pier Paolo Pasolini's *Salò*; from West Germany Fassbinder's *Lili Marleen*, *Taxi To the Toilet*, and *Christiane F.*; from Australia, *Breaker Morant*, *The Getting of Wisdom*, and *Gallipoli*; from Poland *Man of Marble* and *Man of Iron*, two excellent films by Wajda; from Russia, *Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears*, (which won the Academy Award for best foreign film last year, but it was only released in Montreal during 1981); from Brazil we imported *Bye Bye Brazil* and the great *Pixote*.

Even our national product is nothing to be ashamed of this year. With *Scanners* and *The Brood*, the Canadian film industry found itself in the unfamiliar position of having two big hits. (Both of those films were directed by David Cronenberg who, to his embarrassment I hope, is now being hailed as the new 'master' of the genre. John Carpenter, last year's 'master' hasn't commented yet.)

Scanners and *The Brood* are not exactly gems but they're better than the average horror movie. They are also indicative of the Canadian movies released this year, because after having unburdened themselves

of international stars and other unnecessary trappings, Canadian films are showing some new vitality. *Ticket to Heaven* is now being widely praised throughout North America. *Les Plouffes* was also a big critical success, but with the added distinction of touching a responsive chord in thousands of Quebecers.

Yet, it is again Francis Mankiewicz who has brought us the most interesting Canadian film. His *Les Beaux Souvenirs* is an artistic failure but it has a fascinating screenplay by Rejean Ducharme and there are certain scenes which are eerily haunting. These five film's don't constitute an industry, yet taken as a whole, and conscious of the fact that there have been many other Canadian films (*Gas*, for example) that have failed, I venture to say that 1981 has been our best year, so far.

Even though producers have been crying their losses to *Variety* every since January, I would say that 1981 has been not only a profitable year for audiences but for all concerned. And the year is not over yet; many of the best movies are left on the shelf until December so that they can cash in on the Christmas market. Movies that are soon to be released which have received advanced critical acclaim (they are also being heavily promoted) are Milos Forman's *Gagtime*, Sidney Pollack's *Absence of Malice* with Paul Newman and Sally Field, *On Golden Pond* with Katherine Hepburn and Henry Fonda, François Truffaut's *The Woman Next Door*, *Reds* with Warren Beatty and *Whose Life is it Anyway?*

Nevertheless, with all the good movies released here this year and, hopefully, a few still to come, I honestly wonder if that's what 1981 will be remembered for. Wouldn't it be funny if people remembered instead that 1981 was the year in which William Hurt became a star, Paul Newman made a 'comeback', Julie Andrews bared her breasts and nobody cared, and the year in which, "Get me the ax!" became the most unintentionally funny line in the very unintentionally funny *Mommie Dearest*? Or would it?

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Harley & Hartman	1:00 PM	off 1/2
Engelhard	1:00 PM	off 1/2
Republic National Bank	1:00 PM	off 1/2

Foreign Exchange

Wed. 12/1	Tue. 11/30	Wed. 12/1
Argentina (Peso)	1.1460	1.1460
Australia (Dollars)	1.0581	1.0581
Brazil (Cruzeiro)	0.1110	0.1110
Britain (Pound)	1.8905	1.8905
30-day fut	1.8885	1.8908
60-day fut	1.9074	1.9159
90-day fut	1.9045	1.9217
Canada (Dollar)	0.7275	0.7275
30-day fut	0.7290	0.7306
60-day fut	0.7285	0.7297
90-day fut	0.7276	0.7290
Chile (Peso)	0.0256	0.0256
Colombia (Peso)	0.0185	0.0185
Denmark (Krone)	1.2977	1.3005
Egypt (Pound)	1.45	1.45
Ecuador (Sucre)	0.0029	0.0029
Finland (Mark)	2.217	2.217
France (Franc)	1.706	1.700
Greece (Drachma)	0.0168	0.0168
Holland (Guilder)	0.3643	0.3676
Hong Kong (Dollar)	1.753	1.779
India (Rupee)	1.145	1.145
Indonesia (Rupiah)	0.0016	0.0016
Iran (Rial)	0.0176	0.0176
Israel (Sheqel)	1.4800	1.4955
Italy (Lira)	0.0045	0.0045
Japan (Yen)	0.0072	0.0072
South Africa (Rand)	0.0072	0.0072
Sweden (Krona)	0.0072	0.0072
Switzerland (Franc)	0.0072	0.0072
Taiwan (Dollar)	0.0072	0.0072
Thailand (Baht)	0.0072	0.0072
West Germany (Mark)	0.0072	0.0072
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The 1981 Christmas WEEKLY

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1981

Room 310, 12:30 to 2:00 p.m.

TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED:

- Cutbacks in Education
- Establishment of Students' Society Priorities
- Relationship Between Students and Student Services



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MCGILL DAILY

Fiftieth Year of Publication

The Oldest College Daily in the Commonwealth

The McGill Daily is published 5 times a week by the Undergraduate Students of McGill University at 690 Sherbrooke Street West. Telephone AV 8-2244. Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. Editorial opinions expressed are those of the Managing Board, and not the official opinions of the Students' Executive Council.

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IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

P. Michael Feiner (News Desk), Joy Fenston, Carolyn Segal, Bob P., Robert Prinsky, Alan Chodos, Stuart the taxi driver, Morty-in-spirit anyhow, Horsh after persuasion, Jim didn't even write a lousy head today, even more publicity men, persevering Ed the Rep (Campus Desk), Andy Roman, B.A. 3 (just for variety), Ann hard-up-for-space-and-don't-forget-the-daily-literary-contest-ends-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

DECEMBER 2, 1960

An Anniversary Editorial

Today's edition of the Daily is the fiftieth issue in this our fiftieth anniversary year. Today's edition is also the last of the first term. We will resume publication on January 9. We feel it fitting at this time to review those events and discoveries which provided us with copy, colorful and otherwise, during the first seventy days of the college year. A panorama of these events and discoveries appears in the columns below.

As a preface to the panorama, we feel it in order to remark that the semester just completed has been

one of marked achievement for McGill University.

Nobody will argue that the highlight of the fall was the winning of the Intercollegiate Football championship after a 22 year famine. This singular achievement seems to have set a tone for activities in other fields of endeavor. The Blood Drive, MCWA, the public debates, and the Players Club production have all attained new heights this fall.

Let us hope this spirit of 1960 continues in 1961.

A Panorama: Autumn 1960 At McGill**8,463 AND PEEPS**

A loyal core of McGill Daily staffers were among the first to return to college this fall... they gathered in the decaying union offices — on Sept. 14 to grind out the first issue of the Daily's Golden Anniversary volume... an issue dedicated to a record crop of freshmen who also arrived on campus early... an exceptional freshman reception program committee under the guidance of Mike Alexander also greeted the fledgling class... the new year of university life began in full Sept. 26 with an all-time high of 8,463 students plus a new campus character, Sam Peeps, settling down to classes... Dr. James returned from Mexico as newly-elected president of the International Association of Universities... the season's first sad note came when two geology students were reported lost in the north... on the second day back at school, McGill students drew plaudits from the local press by raising \$6,000 for Red Feather in a blitz canvass... and the next day the Hon. George Hees became the year's first victim of Smith's forensic dagger... campus activities were just beginning to function at their apathetic best, when a late September SEC meeting produced a bombshell...

3 WHEELS DROP OUT

Three wheels resigned because of academic disaster... and we cried for a minimum standard in a front page editorial... and we got the minimum standard a fortnight later... 500 keen-types saw five profs perish on the annual raft... and Mort Zuckerman pledged revision of the Scarlet Key constitution... and Bread Earbrier resigned his SEC post... and sweet September bowed out on a sour note, as Michael Levine, a SGWU frosh, died tragically during a hazing exercise.

A new month came in with an ominous October 1st Redmen loss to Queens by 27-26... seems the footballers were throwing out red herrings while the weather was warm, for they lost again to Western, 17-13, the next week... that same week considerable controversy raged over the Levine death... we advocated total abolition of hazing practices... activities night came and went and there was no room at the top...

FALL CONVOCATION

Hon. A. K. Hugessen was guest speaker at Founder's Day Convocation and he, Dr. Penfield, Dr. J. S. Foster, and Allie Vibert Douglas were capped honoris causa... E. P. Taylor, Stuart Finlayson, and Drummond Giles were elected to the Board of Governors... and then Roger Phillips returned to bark that most of his contemporaries are idiots... By Oct. 10 Sammy Gewurz and his boys were in full swing with Blood Drive preparations... Sammy ran a terrific drive with helicopters, Sams Etcheverry and Peeps, and beautiful nurses, and all resulted in a record 2,811 pints... hats off to Samuel's three... Arthur Murray moved his instructors onto the campus and aroused the ire of the Union teachers... but local terpsichorean talents soared... Oct. 13 was unlucky for Laval journalists... three Carabin editors were expelled for publishing a lewd description of a guy getting weighed... we were shocked and refused to reprint the gem... Sam Peeps got his first letter the same day and CTCM was disgruntled...

HERRING BEGINS TO SMELL

Oct. 15 in Toronto, the herring began to smell, for the Redmen downed Varsity 2-7 in the

first of a series... taking the hint from the grid-ders, the Red and White Tennis Team won the intercollegiate crown the same day... and then the Athletics Department banned boxing for a year, ie: for good...

Prior to the Oct. 24 Municipal Election, the extraordinarily active campaigning spread to our fair campus... Candidate Drapeau told a panel he now loves the English press and does not regret his anti-conscription days... Ralph Cohen made some sharp — comments from the top of his bald head... including a plea of fifth amendment on a query about slum clearances... and then Drapeau and his Civic Party received an overwhelming — mandate... and Bobby Litvack smiled that the C.A.L. will remain active...

NO PLACE LIKE HOME

Some 2,000 alumni and their wives were treated to a special homecoming weekend surprise... they attended seminars and then watched the Redmen and Skypeck cream Toronto 37-17... the smell of rotten herring was growing unbearable as the sun set behind Molson Stadium that

by

MORRIS J. FISH

Editor-in-Chief

and

W. DAVID ANGUS

Chairman of the Editorial Board

beautiful fall day... on the eve of the big victory, seven McGill students were jailed for participation in a riotous pep rally at Central Station... and apathy was pronounced officially dead at McGill... to top off the weekend, the Redmen soccer squad sewed up the Intercollegiate title... which was yet another indication of great things to come...

RAINDROPS ON HORIZON

That last Saturday in October saw McGill's rampaging Redmen bury the herring — and Western — 57-6... the victory brought revenge for one campus dean who remembered Western's tempestuous coach, some years earlier, imploring his squad to score "just one more touchdown" — with the Mustangs ahead by only half a hundred points... The Daily introduced four office-seekers from south of the border to McGill... that ancient and venerated (if not always venerable) institution known as the plumbers pot was boiled over by a phantom fille-de-joie named Dora... Women's Union and Red Wing Society both followed our lead and adopted 65% academic minimum... Georgian columnist Richard Hairbrusher stewed Smith by alleging derogatory interview...

MCGILL ELECTS KENNEDY

McGill elected Kennedy president by a 2-1 margin... Harvard orators were mince-met by Brahm Campbell in McGill's first cross-examination debate... Astrologer David Kogut exposed Columbus as an impostor... A new history of this august institution, edited by Hugh MacLellan, appeared on local bookstands... the Redmen scraped by Queen's in a 15-9 thriller, as 1,100 students, Mrs. Hempy, and two sidetracked "working girls"...

McGill rolled out the red carpet for a visiting Soviet quartet... the Turtles won their 16th and last consecutive intramural football game...

NEW UNION SITED

On the eve of the New Union Committee's

30th anniversary, McGill purchased the Presbyterian College site and announced that a student centre would be given top priority... three Laval students resigned from their Association Generale des Etudiants because it had failed to take a stand on the expulsion of Carabin editors... Law shelled the previously invulnerable Turtles to take the intramural football crown... Liberal organizer Jim Scott announced that Canada's prestige is lower at home than abroad... so local grits tabled bill to that effect at model parliament... Dr. Donald Armstrong, director of the School of Commerce, announced that McGill will have a progressive Graduate School of Business Administration next year... SEC voted \$613.39 to cover damages caused by graped idiots on Queen's football excursion... The Daily began its series on Montreal's lecherous mock auctioneers (who are now packing their worthless wares as city authorities prepare to padlock them...)

WE FINALLY DOOD IT

McGill's 22-year gridiron drought was ended by fighting footballers and a flood of raindrops... yep, we dood it — the elusive Yates Trophy no longer a red herring... athletic cup begins to run over same weekend as harrier team copped first championship since 1939...

Mosaic rolled out for Ukrainian Week... Championship soccer game fogged out... female swimmers won Ashworth Trophy for synchronized supremacy — first time since 1953... Morley Boisvert and blockers bombarded Black Bull's fourth-estates on lower campus, eeking out narrow victory (about four touchdowns — unconverted)... Skypeck awarded Omega as most valuable player in intercollegiate football loop... Cautious Cotler pulled the soapbox from Boyer's feet — to reveal planted nuclear bomb... ten Redmen named to all-star team... CKGM's George Davies blamed death of millions in last war on classical music... Campbell Brahms protested in unpublished letter to this journal...

CHURCHILL COMES FOR VISIT

On Nov. 21, Redmen crowned achievements, steamrolling Alberta Golden Bears 46-7, and thus bringing Churchill Trophy — emblematic of unofficial Canadian intercollegiate grid championship — to Sir Arthur Curry's Trophy room... MGWA began with speech by returning renegade Dr. Frederick Watkins... GNU party made its national debut, emerging to save campus model parliament from clutching Ottawa political organizers... MCWA continued with Kissinger and Lerner... Under Milk Wood brought rave reviews for Players' Club... Plumbers crown Miss Coinchaser queen... Scarlet Key elections ended as SEC approves new constitution calling for "selectees" and appointees... Brian MacDonald comes back to produce another Red and White Review... Treasure Van brings goodies from many lands... it snows... Lorne Gales ends career with Graduates' Society to devote full time to McGill's development...

BON SOIR

Record number of voters elect eight new SEC members after four acclamations... Model Parliament erupts in ballroom — Heward Grafftey needed by PC's, as they're relegated to third slot behind Liberals and GNU's... Genial and witty House Speaker Prof. Mallory stifles GNU Maccerskepticism (sic)... and as the last regular Daily for 1960 goes to bed, so do we, both happily bagged...

if
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Science edition

by Richard Gold

The modern incarnation of Darwinian evolutionary theory, called Modern Synthesis, has found itself under attack from one of its offshoots.

Burst evolution, the new version proposed by Stephen Jay Gould of Harvard, and Niles Eldredge from the American Museum of Natural History in New York, is primarily based on the fact that fossil records show long periods of negligible change.

Modern Synthesis, which is some 40 years old, states that evolutionary change is the result of shifting frequencies of genes within a given population. The theory further explains that species originate by gradual accumulation of small genetic differences.

According to this theory, the main determinant in selecting favourable variations is the environment. Natural selection chooses those variants that are best suited to the environment.

The alternate theory, put forward by Gould and Eldredge, describes evolution as long periods during which individual species remain unchanged, punctuated by abrupt changes where descendant species diverge from the parental stock.

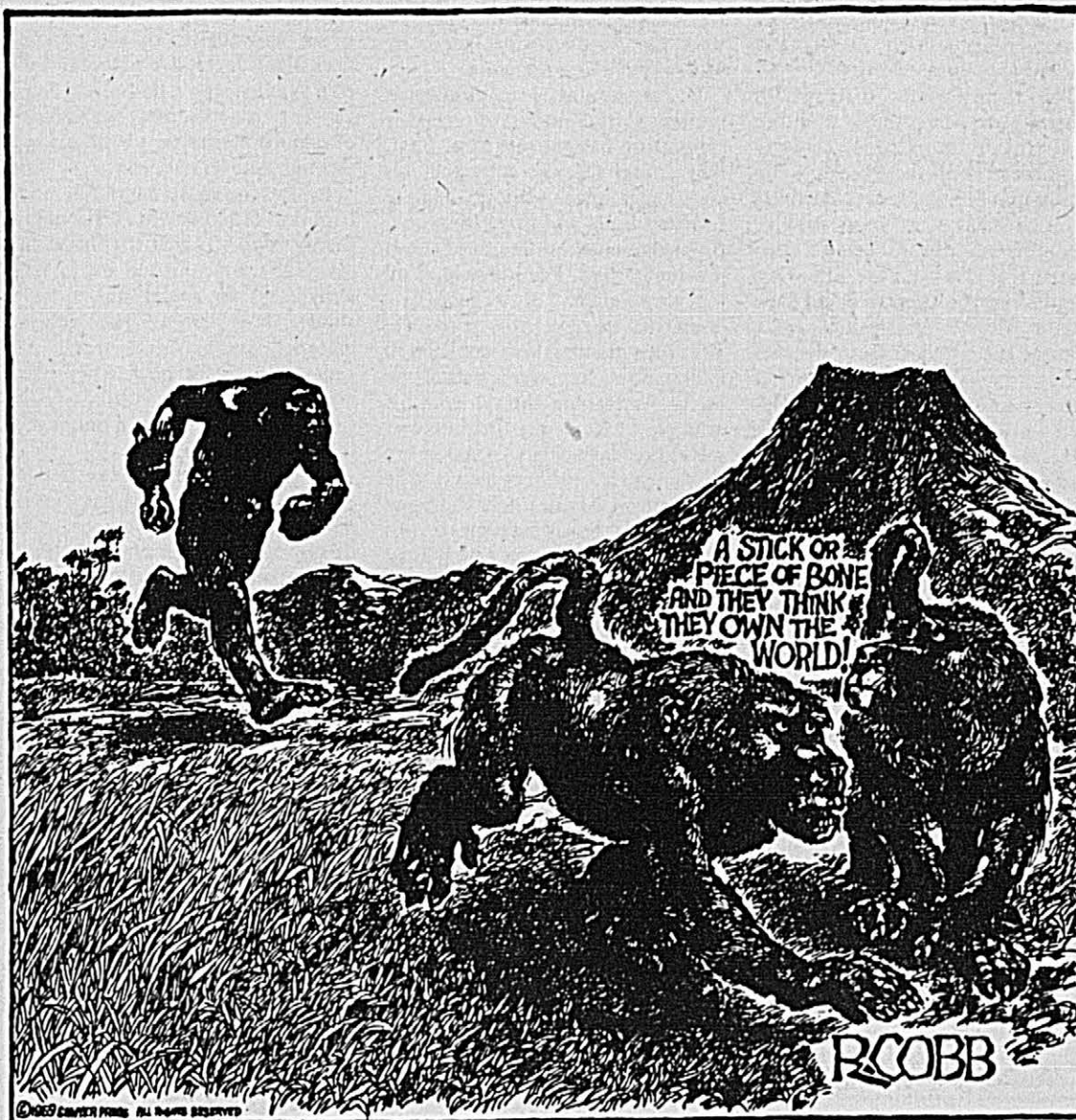
Those supporting Modern Synthesis point out that the fossil records are far from complete. They say that the lack of transition forms is due to this scarcity of fossils.

Gould countered this argument in *Science* by saying: "Certainly the record is poor, but the jerkiness you see is not the result of gaps, it is the consequence of the jerky mode of evolutionary change".

The Burst Theory further proposes that species do have the capacity to undergo small changes, but these tend to cancel each other out in the long run. In terms of the lifetime of an average species (five to ten million years) the development of a new species is almost instantaneous (only 50 thousand years).

Instead of the traditional view that the horse, for example, is the

New evolution theory BURSTS!



product of millions of years of gradual development, the Burst Theory describes its development as an asymmetric tree. On one side is the development of horses with larger bodies and fewer toes and on the other smaller bodies and more toes. Since larger bodies and fewer toes are advantageous, this side of the tree continued to develop while the other side died out.

The mechanism put forward to explain rapid speciation is a single chromosomal rearrangement in an individual, which puts a wedge of evolutionary distance between it and the parent stock, while still allowing inbreeding. The mutation, if favourable, will cause the small group possessing it to prosper and eventually become the predominate form.

The Modern Synthesis puts forward the notion that species look the way they do because of utilitarian adaptations to the environment. This means that although any variation is possible, only a few will be chosen by the environment.

The opposing theory says that adaptation is a secondary factor determining the morphology of different species. The primary constraints are those caused by the mechanical properties of the building materials. Some basic forms are embodied in blueprints that underlie related species. Changes tend to be conservative.

Mammals therefore have four legs since they developed from fish having four fins. Here changes are conservative. Nature does not change the fundamental structure of having four appendages.

Embryological studies support the Burst Theory by showing that changes such as the replacement of feathers by hair occurs in a developmental stage preceding the formation of either.

If there was a slow transition between feathers and hair one would expect to find such a transition state during some developmental stage. Since there seems to be an either/or situation, there probably was a rapid "burst" of change between the two forms.

Comment:

There's no such thing as 'scientific' creationism

In 1633, Galileo Galilei was brought before the Inquisition. His offence was having had the monstrous impertinence to suggest that the moons of Jupiter circled that planet, and by analogy, the Earth circled the Sun.

Charles Darwin showed similar gall. He suggested that man and ape shared a common ancestor, and more generally, that species of animals changed and evolved over vast periods of time.

Both men were viciously attacked for their ideas. That those attacks seem reactionary and unwarranted today is a credit to the veracity of Galileo's and Darwin's works. Yet the underlying conflict, that between science and religion, has been resurrected today in the current creationist versus evolutionist dogfight.

The resurgence of creationism in the United States had coincided with a general trend towards conservatism, and with the rise of groups such as the Reverend Jerry Falwell's Moral Majority. Although

initially dismissed as a political force, Falwell's group succeeded in causing the defeat of a number of influential U.S. senators in the 1980 elections. Similar groups of fundamentalists have forced senate legislatures in Arkansas and Louisiana to pass laws requiring the teaching of "scientific" creationism side by side with the theory of evolution.

Creationists believe that man in his present form was created by God, and they claim that their version of events presents a scientific alternative to the theory of evolution. Yet calling creationism "scientific" is akin to describing the color of a sound. The description simply does not apply, for the simple reason that creationism is not science.

The famed Canadian neurosurgeon, Dr. Wilder Penfield, called science "the study of physical phenomenon." When it comes to evolution, special problems are encountered because we are dealing with the physical events of long

ago, and because the mechanisms of evolution work so slowly. However, this does not mean that the scientist lacks evolutionary observables. The evidence of the fossil record, of modern day anatomy and, in particular, of molecular biology all point to evolution, the emergence of new species from old.

On the other hand, the basis of "creation science" lies primarily in the Book of Genesis.

To give their theory credence, however, the creationists purport to attack the theory of evolution on scientific grounds. They snipe at the details of the theory, without proposing any alternative that could work without the kind of miraculous intervention in the physical workings of the Universe that is simply not seen.

Two examples of creationist criticisms are their thermodynamics argument and their scornful treatment of the fossil remains. They claim that the Second Law of Thermodynamics disproves evolution,

without realizing that, applied the way they apply it, it also disproves the existence of life. Secondly, they state that in all the fossil record, there is no evidence of a line of gradually evolving species. That they are wrong here is shown by an examination of just one fossil excavation site, that at Omo, Ethiopia. Experts have found excellently dated lines of fossil pigs and elephants so complete that the emergence of species is plain to see.

Stripped of its disguise, "creation science" is a religious belief. Religions are called *faiths* for a reason; they incorporate an element of belief that transcends the physical. Thus a man of faith who states that a "theory" involving millions of separate acts of creation is preferable to the theory of evolution is out of his depth. By the same token, a scientist who proclaims that "there is no God, no Creator," is also in the wrong, for he is trespassing on the domain of religion. While as an individual, he is entitled to his own religious con-

victions (or lack of them), speaking as a scientist, he cannot deal with non-physical phenomenon.

Robert Jastrow, the eminent geologist and astronomer, writes, "Scientists have an interesting story to tell about the flow of events leading from the creation to man, but as for questions of beginning and end in the Universe, to these larger questions of plan and purpose, science has no answer."

A recent suit brought by a California creationist against that state's Board of Education resulted in a judge's ordering the placement of notices in textbooks. Those notices specified that evolution is not to be seen as an ultimate cause.

The judge's decision was perfectly reasonable. What is not reasonable is the emergence of laws requiring the teaching of "creation science" alongside a true scientific theory. We can only hope that this brand of lunacy will remain south of the border, and that Canadian conservatives will be content with fiscal, not intellectual restraint.

Bill Sheffield

Science edition

Darwin's theory improves with age

by Julian Betts

In 1831 a young naturalist named Charles Darwin embarked on a five year exploration aboard the H.M.S. Beagle to study the world's life forms and geology. Ironically, one of his goals was to find evidence for the biblical accounts of creation. Little did he know that his observations would shatter the creationist theory, and revolutionize biology in the process.

Everywhere Darwin travelled, South America, Australia, Africa, the rich variety of life amazed him. He was particularly puzzled by the strange life forms present exclusively in isolated parts of the world, such as the Australian marsupials.

Darwin's visit to the Galapagos Archipelago west of the South American coast had the greatest effect on his thinking. He saw varieties of animal and plant life unlike any others in the world, including giant tortoises and aquatic

reptiles called iguanas. On each island he found new species of mockingbirds, finches, snails, beetles and plants, few of which occurred anywhere else in the world.

The theory of creation had accounted for variations among the species by suggesting that creation had occurred at various different places on the earth. This explanation did not satisfy Darwin.

Driven on by curiosity, he invested almost thirty years gathering and organizing facts about the variation of life forms throughout the world. From this process gradually crystallized his famous theory of "natural selection".

The theory states that species generally over-reproduce, resulting in a struggle for existence between all members of the species. The population of a species is controlled by such factors as food supply, predators and disease. Darwin supported this idea with the following calculation; if elephants could propagate without interference from disease and similar factors, then "after a period of from 740 to 750 years there would be nearly nineteen million elephants alive descended from the first pair".

It makes sense, then, that if an animal has a favourable characteristic that helps it to obtain food, elude predators or ward off disease, it is more likely to survive long enough to produce offspring than other members of its species. Assuming that this favourable trait

is hereditary, more animals should possess it in each succeeding generation. The theory concluded that through this gradual acquisition of advantageous traits new species develop.

Darwin hesitated before publishing his theory of "natural selection" for fear of criticism. Then in 1858 he discovered that Alfred Wallace, a fellow naturalist, had independently developed the same theory. Together, they published their ideas in a London scientific journal in 1858. The following year Darwin published his monumental work *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*.

In the ensuing years, biologists uncovered mountains of evidence supporting natural selection. First, they found Darwin correct in his contention that without limiting factors animal and plant life would propagate much more quickly than it actually does. For instance, if all the descendants of a pair of houseflies survive to reproduce, after four months there would be 50 billion flies for every person on earth! As Darwin showed with his example of elephants, the numbers are ridiculously high even for life forms which reproduce slowly. The populations of flies and elephants and people don't increase at this rate because factors such as limited food supply, disease, and predators greatly restrict the size of any animal or plant population. So Darwin was correct when he stated that the members of a species must be in a constant struggle for survival.

Scientists have found numerous examples in nature of one variety of a species being "naturally selected" because by chance it had a competitive advantage in this struggle for existence. For instance, the varieties of a species which can best camouflage themselves stand the best chance of escaping detection by

predators, and so will be most numerous.

Around Pelee Island in Ontario, the predominant colour of a type of water snake closely matches the colour of the lakebottom from one area to another, because predators such as hawks and snapping turtles naturally attack the snakes they can see most easily.

Likewise, when a disease hits a community, the resistant members will be "naturally selected" as the others die off. One striking example is the first measles outbreak in the Alaskan Inuit community, which killed one quarter of the population. Each successive outbreak killed a smaller proportion of the Inuit as the community gradually developed resistance to the disease through natural selection.

By far the most important contribution of biology to evolutionary theory is the finding that most individual characteristics are in fact hereditary. Molecular studies have shown how DNA, the genetic material, passes traits from one generation to the next. They have also revealed how variations in species can arise through mutations in the genetic code.

If Darwin's theory is correct, then two new species evolve from one when mutations occur in the DNA sequences and the genes for which they code. It follows that two species which are closely related should have similar genes and proteins.

Using this argument, scientist analyzed the sequence of amino acids in a given protein taken from many different animals, and deduced evolutionary paths - or trees - from the differences in sequences from animal to animal. If the amino acid sequence of a protein from two animals differ only slightly, then the animals are probably closely related, while a large difference in

the sequences indicates that their evolutionary paths branched long ago. Scientists have drawn up these genetic trees for many proteins. They differ in minor details but are generally the same.

DNA hybridization tests are another method of determining how closely related animals are. DNA consists of two parallel strands joined together by bonds, which represent the "rungs" of the ladder. The bonds can easily be broken by heat to produce two single chains. Single stranded DNA from several different sources can be mixed and gradually cooled to allow bonds to form. If the DNA from both animals is similar, then the chains will bond together or hybridize quite strongly.

One innovative group of researchers proceeded to measure the degree of hybridization of human DNA with DNA from other animals to find how similar they were. The experiment showed that chickens and mice are only slightly related to humans, and the primates are very closely related, as expected. Nevertheless, the method still requires refinement for it found absolutely no difference between the DNA of chimpanzee and man!

All these results indicate that the primates evolved from a single ancestor, while other animal groups are more distantly related. The problem with these techniques is that they do not prove, but merely suggest, that the primates evolved from a common ancestor.

To overcome this difficulty in proving that evolution occurs, scientists have turned to the fossil record in an attempt to actually trace the development of new species.

The age of fossils can be found by analyzing the surrounding rocks for radioactive materials and their decay products, so that the story of animal and plant development can be read like a diary. These fossils indicate that evolution of many animals from common ancestors has occurred.

However, a controversy is now raging over how evolution occurs. On the basis of gaps in the human fossil record, researchers such as paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould believe that evolution occurs in sudden "spurts" of change, rather than in the gradual manner proposed by Darwin. On the other hand, a recent article in *Nature* contends that refinements in dating techniques and methods of estimating

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Science edition



Bringing Adam back into the classroom

by Steven Yudin

...and on the sixth day God looked over the creatures of the earth and saw it was good. But it was time to create an intelligent being, who could enjoy these fruits of His labour. So out of the dust He created... the ape.

On March 17, Governor White of Arkansas signed into law a bill requires that all schools in his state give a "balanced treatment" of the theories of evolution and creationism. White called the legislation, which goes into effect in the fall of 1982, a "victory for the Lord."

Although White stressed that instruction would be based on a "scientific" case for the spontaneous creation of man, rather than Bible teachings, the wording of the bill leaves no doubt as to the intent of its framers. It aims to "prevent establishment of theologically liberal, humanist or atheist religions."

The state of Arkansas proved an easy target for evangelical religious groups preaching creationism; the state barred the teaching of evolution in 1928. The preachers of creationism have been pressing for the return of a similar law since the Supreme Court struck it down in 1968. With the election of Ronald Reagan, who himself believes in the Biblical version of the earth's beginnings, Bible-thumping Americans have the momentum in the great "origins of species" debate. As Christopher Reed of *The Globe and Mail* put it, "the nation that sent an astronaut to the moon is still arguing about the Book of Genesis."

The issue is emotional and both sides have hit hard at their opponents: recently, a Senator promoting the institution of voluntary prayer programs in public schools called a Jewish colleague "the member from B'nai Brith", and was forced to apologize. Isaac Asimov, no lover of myths replete with miracles, warns the U.S. will raise a "generation of ignoramus" if the creationist theory makes headway in classrooms. Even a group of southern Baptists recently met to air their concerns over the Moral Majority's "anti-intellectualism and parochialism" which threatens the traditional separation of church and state.

In September, Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, well known for championing right wing causes, also came out against the Moral Majority for "using the muscle of religion towards political ends." However, on November 16, the Senate voted to endorse the voluntary prayer program, which would bar the Justice Department from preventing implementation of such programs. The legislation lacks teeth, since cases challenging school prayer can be brought by individuals, but the American Civil Liberties Union is expected to test it in court anyway; a South Carolina case in 1962 resulted in the Supreme Court barring "organized worship" from public schools (the American

Constitution's first amendment prohibits any laws involving religion - whether impeding or supporting it).

The significance of such legislation is largely symbolic since it reflects a resurgence of the "new right" in America. The adherents of school prayer programs, as well as, the teachers of creationism, are found in the same camp as the anti-ERA, anti-abortion, anti-busing, and anti-evolutionism lobby. These people pose a danger to the very fabric of liberal American society. They are by no means an unknown phenomena in the southern states.

While at least fifteen states have introduced legislation permitting teachers to put forth the creationist myth, the debate surrounding it has not yet reached the same level of intensity in Canada as it has in the States. Jim Dempster of Montreal's Protestant School Board says that teachers are given leeway in teaching the origins of man because there's been no real need to worry about them imposing their views up to this point.

"I would presume they try to be fair - I caution the teachers in not being strong in their personal views (on man's origin). It's left to the discretion of the teacher and the main deduction is left up to the students," he said.

"I'm not aware of any (outside) pressure", he said, when asked if

any religious groups have demanded equal time.

The Ministry of Education is introducing the first new biology textbooks in twenty years. Up until now, the system has tolerated religion in the school probably due to the lack of effect it has on Canadian society - there is no Canadian counter part of a "Moral Majority" lobby group on social issues. Since the Quiet Revolution, the Catholic Church in Quebec has lost much of its influence.

In the United States, laws permitting the teaching of one, both or neither theory leaves the door open for local school boards to totally ignore the scientific theory which has held sway since the Scopes monkey trial of 1925. An Arkansas state senator was reported to have stated, "the Genesis account of Creation explains what happened. Scientific Creationism explains how it happened." Presumably, the new textbooks ordered by the state (from Creation Life Press of San Diego) explores the scientific basis behind the "instantaneous" creation of man.

If divine intervention in the affairs of this planet becomes the basis of the explanation of man's origins, perhaps the solution is to write another sequel to the Old Testament, with a scientific orientation. Otherwise, we may well have to say goodbye to our cherished relation to the ape.

brain size show that primitive man did evolve gradually.

Despite these controversies, the fossil record shows that evolution from primitive to advanced life forms has occurred. Darwin's theory of natural selection, combined with modern evidence of how genetic variations arise through gene mutations, provide an excellent framework to explain the experimental facts. Still, some people find it disquieting to think that humanity has evolved from the primeval muds. But such thinking neglects the intrinsic optimism of the evolutionary theory. Perhaps we should rejoice in the knowledge that through the common sense of nature, humanity may yet evolve to a higher level of civilization.

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Science edition

Lucy: No ordinary *Australopithecus*

by Bill Sheffield

On November 30, 1974, two American anthropologists in Northern Ethiopia jumped up and down, yelled, screamed, and embraced. As they drove into the base camp of their expedition, one of the two men shouted, "We've got it - we've got the Whole Thing!"

The object of the anthropologists' jubilation was the fragmented skeleton of a female hominid of great age. A hominid is a primate that walks on two legs. Hominid fossils are absolutely vital in determining how man evolved from his more ape-like ancestors.

The female hominid fossil was christened the night of her discovery, by the members of Dr. Donald Johanson's International Afar Research Expedition. During a wild celebration at which the Lennon and McCartney composition "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds" was played, the fossil classified as AL-288-1 became "Lucy", and Lucy she has remained, both to the anthropological community and to the public at large.

On that first night, Lucy's place on man's family tree was uncertain. One thing was clear, however; never before had so much of a three million year old hominid fossil been recovered. In a business in which the recovery of a single fossil tooth speaks volumes, the finding of fully forty percent of Lucy's bones was just cause for celebration. Indeed, after seven years of analysis and debate, a consensus is growing among anthropologists that Lucy represents the common ancestor of all men and near-men in the last four million years.

Lucy's discoverer, Don Johanson, was in 1974 a young American paleoanthropologist just beginning to attract notice in the world of anthropology. He had organized his first expedition to Hadar, in the Afar Triangle of Northern Ethiopia, in 1973. That year, he found a three million year old knee joint whose hominid owner must have walked upright. Johanson capped that scientific first with the discovery of Lucy, a find that took him from relative obscurity to scientific stardom. His fame was



further assured by his 1975 discovery of the remains of thirteen Lucy-like individuals. In 1976, political upheavals in Ethiopia precluded further field work, and Johanson turned to the question, "What was Lucy?"

Johanson was aided in his work by Tim White, a paleoanthropologist who had earned his spurs working on fossil remains and footprints at Laetoli, in Northern Kenya. The Laetoli fossils resemble Johanson's Hadar material, and are of comparable age.

Lucy stood scarcely three and a half feet tall, possessed a small, chimp-sized brain, and walked

erect. Dental evidence, always a vital signpost in paleoanthropology, showed her teeth to be intermediate in character between those of a chimpanzee and those of a human. After an exhaustive analysis, Johanson and White decided that the Hadar Fossils, including Lucy, and the Laetoli fossils represented a species previously unknown to man. They named the species *Australopithecus afarensis*.

"*Afarensis*" is a species name, chosen by Johanson to highlight what he felt is the importance of the Afar Triangle area in which the bulk of the remains were found. "*Australopithecus*", on the other hand, is a genus, a broader classification that unifies a number of species.

If we possessed a time machine, and were able to travel back into time, all the while keeping an eye on our ancestors, we would see little change in man's appearance until roughly 75,000 years ago. Then we would encounter creatures like Neanderthal Man, who was heavier-boned than we are, and had more primitive facial features. Further back in time, the representative of our line at one million years before the present (BP) was *Homo erectus*, who continued the trends of decreasing stature and brain size, and increasingly primitive facial and dental characteristics.

At around two million years BP, things begin to get tricky. Peering out from our time machine, we would see two distinct lines of hominids. One, called *Homo habilis*, made tools, and while quite primitive, had a relatively large brain. The other type, *Australopithecus robustus*, was more heavily muscled, had a smaller brain, and a bony crest along the top of his skull. A somewhat earlier type, *Australopithecus africanus*, had finer, or more "gracile" features than his robustus brethren, and more primitive features than *Homo habilis*.

Cranking up the time machine for a final pass, we would come upon Lucy at almost four million years BP. Further back, what we

would see is even less certain than what we have already conjectured: an ape-like animal called *Ramapithecus* at about eight million years BP, and the supposed common ancestor of chimps, gorillas and man, *Dryopithecus*, at about twenty million years ago.

Johanson and White see Lucy and the other Hadar/Laetoli fossils as being of a species ancestral to both the *Homo* and *Australopithecus* lines - *Australopithecus afarensis*. Moreover, they believe that the new fossil evidence forces scientists to put the *A. Robustus* and *A. africanus* specimens on a branch of the evolutionary tree separate from *Homo habilis* and more recent hominids, a branch that later became extinct. Lucy's species sits just before the *Homo/Australopithecus* split on man's family tree. The two Americans believe that by 2-1/2 million years ago, our ancestors were so ape-like as to be underserving of the genus *Homo*.

Lucy's official "coming out" party took place in 1979, when Johanson and White published their data, observations, and interpretations of the Hadar fossils. Their views lead them into direct conflict with anthropology's reigning superstars, Richard and Mary Leakey.

The Leakey dynasty of paleoanthropologists started with Louis Leakey, a British anthropologist made famous by the National Geographic Society for his work at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania. Louis and Mary, his archaeologist wife, made major finds in the thirty-five years they explored the Gorge together. Louis discovered and named *Homo habilis*. He died in 1972, but not before his son, Richard, firmly established *Homo habilis* as a valid ancestor by finding a magnificent fossil skull (Called ER 1470) at Koobi Fora in Kenya.

All three Leakeys, to varying degrees, have subscribed to the Old *Homo* theory. This idea holds that man, or creatures sufficiently man-like to be called *Homo*, has been around for at least four million years.

Dr. M.S. Bisson, of McGill University's African Studies Program, explains, "Johanson's work, overall, is quite well respected in the academic community... I think his interpretation of *Australopithecus afarensis* as a possible common ancestor for all the australopithecines is quite reasonable."

"The problem that has arisen with Johanson's work is that he, like many other people working on sites in Africa, has caught hominid fever."

"He has a tendency to see the material that he has discovered, classified, or reclassified as being somewhat more important than that found by other people working in similar areas."

Dr. Bisson took issue with Johanson and White's interpretation of the *australopithecine* line. He points to some poorly publicized fossils uncovered by Clark Howell at Omo, in Ethiopia, that suggest that *A. africanus* and *A. robustus* co-existed. How, he asked, can an ancestor and a descendant live at the same time?

Bisson nevertheless calls the bulk of Johanson and White's work "exceedingly valuable" and remarked that, "Their work does unify data from a number of regions."

Many anthropologists now accept *Australopithecus afarensis* as a valid species. The Hadar and Laetoli material has pushed the time from which there is a relatively clear picture of human evolution back to four million years ago. Yet many gaps and questions remain. What happened in the period between three and four million years ago? Is *Dryopithecus* the common ancestor of man, gorilla, and chimpanzee?

More fossils are needed to extend our knowledge of the emergence of man, and the work continues. A team of American anthropologist has recently returned to Hadar under the leadership of J. Desmond Clark, of the University of California at Berkeley. Perhaps before too long, this team, like Johanson's, may have something about which to celebrate.

Evolutionary gloom and doom

by David Samuel

Call me Cassandra, but I believe that the human race is in trouble. What is it this time?

Nothing serious, only that we have reached an evolutionary dead end. Well, not dead end, but we find ourselves in the position of the illustrious snail, who slides back two feet for every foot he goes forward. The genetic deterioration that we see in today's society would not be so bad were it not for the continued advance of medical technology, which accelerates the deterioration. Evolution has not ceased, natural selection still occurs, but what is being selected is not what is needed in our society.

Take a look around you, and cringe.

"In the last 50,000 years, there is no evidence of a significant increase of mental capacity," writes L. White.

So intelligence is not increasing, but level of education is, right?

Look at U.S. high school graduates with their high literacy rates. Look at the low cost of higher education. Look at the governments with their increased help for non-working students. Look at how much more you will be paid than your high school dropout friends, even though they have five years working experience, while you have only the hallowed rolled-up piece of paper with Latin written on it.

Evolution and natural selection were always thought to be "survival of the fittest." Modern medicine has turned that into "survival regardless of fitness."

But modern technology is selecting for cancer-resistance and resistance to heart disease, right?

Sorry, it matters not if you die at 45 or at 75. If you manage to survive and reproduce, you have passed on your defective genes to your offspring. In fact, if you have more than two children and die at 40 you have actually increased the genetic

load on the next generation, i.e. the number of defective genes floating around.

Eugenics will save us from this deterioration, won't it? Let us look at the eugenics proposals:

- Licensing reproduction
- Artificial insemination
- Cloning
- Genetic surgery

Licensing reproduction sounds good, but who decides who reproduces, and who watches the watchers? And who of the huddled masses would vote for a law that may work against them?

Artificial insemination could be used to strengthen the gene pool by allowing those with "clean" genes to produce more offspring, but what is to stop two people from having a child anyway, even if they have defective genes? That takes us back to licensing.

How about cloning? Great. Who wants more of me? I sure don't!

Genetic surgery seems like our

only answer; not the creation of supermen, but the simple correction of birth defects. But what is a birth defect? Hemophilia qualifies, of course; myopia, maybe; sex, certainly not.

But genetic surgery presupposes a quantum leap in microbiology, microphysiology, genetics, microengineering, and microphotography. Even if the technology develops, who will app-

ly it? Not the government. I'm sure psychological traits such as curiosity will prove to be fairly easy to remove. Who could trust a government with the power to remove all dissension from the populace?

Not I.

Don't run off and commit suicide just yet, much can happen between now and then. We can always hope for a nuclear war...

Next issue: Odds 'n Ends

The Science Edition is always on the lookout for new writers and welcomes anybody who is interested.

Contact Bill Sheffield

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Canadian gov't trips over U.S. line

The present position of the Canadian government towards the sad events in El Salvador was made clear to Canadians when Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Mark MacGuigan rose to speak against a motion on El Salvador which was introduced by the NDP on March 9, 1981.

The motion stated "that this house condemns the government for its failure to protest the American military intervention in support of the military junta in El Salvador, and calls on the Prime Minister in his talks with the president of the United States to urge an end to military involvement on the side of a repressive regime which denies civil rights and is fighting those who wish to establish a democratic government."

MacGuigan responded to the motion by echoing U.S. Government policy. He stated that "opinions may differ as to the character of the regime (the Duarte government in El Salvador), but not as to the character and motivations of those fighting against it." He then quotes Robert E. White, the former U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador, as saying that "the ultimate enemy of Western civilization and of the U.S. in El Salvador is a Marxist-Leninist group dedicated to the overthrow of the government by force and the

because he said that poverty is not the will of God but the greed of a few. Archbishop Oscar Romero cared, who was killed because he found it intolerable that illiteracy in El Salvador would affect almost half the population. Four American religious workers cared, who went to work so that infant mortality in El Salvador would not be three and four times higher than in any industrialized nation. The leaders of the National Democratic Front cared who offered political opposition along with political solutions and paid for it with their lives. Jose Napoleon Duarte, the president of El Salvador should care. He who was tortured by the same thugs with whom he shares the power today, who was deprived of his electoral victory in 1972 by the same gorillas with whom today he offers free elections to a population that has seen its brothers and sisters and fathers and mothers and children die, assassinated by the same death squads that are supposed to guarantee free elections in El Salvador."

In his speech to the house the Secretary of State contends that the Duarte government is hindered by "extremist opponents on the left and right."

MacGuigan's use of the "Extremist left and right" formula is in direct opposition to

countries and funneled through Nicaragua with the apparent cooperation of Nicaraguan officials."

These weapons, according to MacGuigan's reading of the white paper, were "of western origin, presumably to disguise their source — some of which had been specifically identified as being U.S. weapons left behind in Viet Nam".

MacGuigan states "We have no reason to doubt the evidence which is also accepted as valid by many other governments."

By downplaying military.

Haig is deceiving the Canadian people.

In fact, the now-famous white paper has proven under scrutiny to be contradictory, and is far from being a convincing document. Questions have been raised about the very authenticity of the supporting documents. One of the startling realities that emerges from these documents is that they simply do not support U.S. administration's charge that El Salvador is being subjected to "indirect armed aggression by communist powers".

One document used by the State department to show communist aggression actually contains evidence to the contrary. The white paper also completely ignores the fact that the Salvadorian guerillas are obtaining many of their weapons from the international arms market. As in most liberation wars, a large portion of the guerilla arms also comes from the U.S. compliments of the local militaries that the U.S. has armed.

MacGuigan concludes his address by saying that "sheer outpourings of moral indignation are not much help. They may ease the conscience but they do not advance the solution."

He dismissed the NDP motion as a calculated attempt "to create tensions between the government of Canada and the government of the United States, which will not add one iota of practical assistance to the real sufferers in this issue, namely the people of El Salvador."

The Secretary of State's statement closely parallels U.S. government policy by emphasizing the viability of the current Duarte regime, when the regime is in fact relatively weak, unpopular and internationally isolated. By downplaying the responsibility of the Duarte regime for the excesses being committed by security and para-military forces, by exaggerating the positive impact of current reforms and by portraying the opposition forces as Marxist-Leninist terrorists unsuitable or unwilling to engage in constructive dialogue, and by underestimating the domestic legitimacy and international support enjoyed by the opposition forces, he is deceiving the House of Commons and the Canadian people. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig could not have done a better job.

While Prime Minister Trudeau has made much of Canada's role as a champion of third world nations in upcoming dialogue between North and South nations, his position on El Salvador becomes yet another indicator of a weak Canada which consistently parrots the U.S. government line. Canada has missed another opportunity to take a leadership role in international affairs in an issue which is more than just a "matter of conscience."

In international rhetoric, nations which are geographically located in the northern hemisphere are the rich developed nations — the U.S., Canada, the European nations and Japan. Nations which are located in the southern hemisphere just happen to be the poorer nations in economic terms — Central America, Latin America, Africa and Asia.

Secretary of State MacGuigan, in stating the Liberal government stand on El Salvador, takes a position which differs from the leading spokespersons from nations representing the south. By his failure to support the NDP motion, MacGuigan separates himself from the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela and Costa Rica, all of whom call for the U.S. not to supply arms to the Duarte regime in El Salvador.

The Mexican president warns Washington that "neither stability or justice in this hemisphere will be served by elevating the civil war in El Salvador to an East-West confrontation."

The leaders of the FDR offered political opposition along with political solutions and paid for it with their lives.

elimination of all U.S. influence from the region." "The men with the guns," according to Mr. White, "are committed Marxist-Leninists".

The revolutionary opposition in El Salvador has a much more complex profile than the Secretary of State suggest. It is Catholic, agrarian and nationalist in its very roots, but it also has strong Marxist, Christian democratic and social democratic trends, with militant students, and accountants, printers and bank clerks among others in its ranks.

MacGuigan continued, "Canada, like many other countries, welcomed the overthrow of the dictatorial regime of General Carlos Romero in 1979 and its replacement by the government of progressive civilian and military leaders. This government adopted a number of social and economic measures which it believed would bring about needed social reforms. For example, it nationalized the banks and foreign trade. It also took initial steps to introduce a much needed land reform and adopted other measures in an attempt to provide a government which would be more attentive to the political, social and economic needs and aspirations of the population."

The Secretary of State spoke in high terms of the present leader of El Salvador, Napoleon Duarte: "a respected Christian democrat who is widely believed to be the best person to lead a reformist government at the present time." The Duarte government, according to MacGuigan, "has pledged to turn over 40% of the land to small landowners, to proceed with other social reforms, to hold free elections in 1982 — three years earlier, I might add, than the leftist regime in Nicaragua — and to grant amnesty to left-wing guerillas". The Secretary of State certainly gives the impression that Duarte cares for the people of his country.

It is interesting to contrast MacGuigan's words with those of Carlos Fuentes, a leading Mexican novelist, who recently asked himself the question "who cared about El Salvador?"

In answering his own question, Fuentes said, "I shall tell you who cared. Father Rutilio Grande cared, who was killed

the documented evidence of the legal aid office of the Archbishop of San Salvador, which places the blame for the deaths of thousands of innocent civilians on the regime which MacGuigan attempts to absolve.

He places great credence in the U.S. Government white paper published in February 23, 1981, which indicated that the U.S. Government "had obtained incontrovertible evidence that massive amounts of weapons and military equipment... had been provided to the revolutionary forces in El Salvador by a number of socialist block

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A Championship Season

Brian Decaire:

by Takane Alzeki

It's a really close game. The pressure is on. An opposing player comes zooming down the field with the ball, ready to strike. The fans are breathless. Two words are muttered from the mouth of the McGill sweeper - "got it."

There is a sudden feeling of relief - or maybe trust - in the minds of the Redmen players. Brian's got it. The tall figure advances toward the doomed enemy striker, and gives one powerful boot to the ball to blast it upfield to safety.

This man's name is Brian Decaire. He has been the backbone of the McGill Redmen soccer team for the last three years. In every game he plays, he earns the respect of coaches and players alike with his speed, skill, and ability to set up intelligent plays.

This 23 year-old history major from Beaconsfield has a lot of experience under his belt in soccer. He has been playing the sport for fifteen years.

Having always been into athletics, young Decaire started playing for the House League in

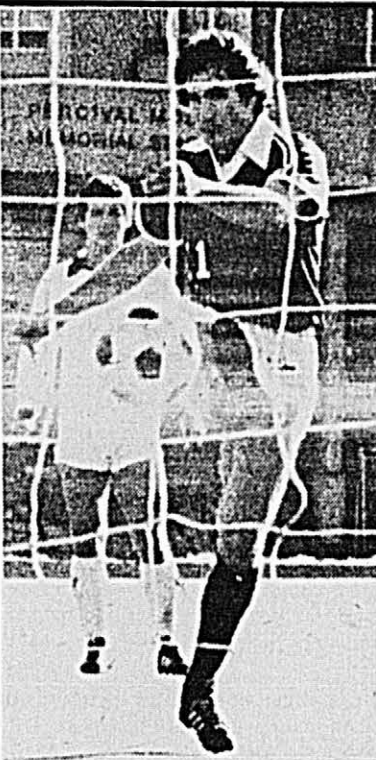
Beaconsfield at age eight. He started playing for the Quebec Select at age ten. Brian has had some experience with the Canadian National team, and he tried out for the Montreal Manic and the Chicago Sting (he went to a training camp in Phoenix, Arizona for the latter).

He has run away with the M.V.P. award the last two years, and been selected for the CIAU All-Star's first team for three years in a row. If you think all this is impressive, you should see him on the field.

As a sweeper, he is a human lawn mower. Nothing gets past him. He is as indispensable for the offense as well as the defence; he is an excellent playmaker. He places the ball with intelligence, skill, and confidence; the qualities which make an extraordinary soccer player.

The most memorable match in Decaire's mind is the one that he played with the Quebec Select two years ago, against the French Olympic team. The game was tied at 1-1, the Quebec goal netted by Decaire.

Quebec lost to France on penalty



The great one takes aim.

shots, "but I think it was a big accomplishment, us doing so well against France. It was a tough game. Being a competitive person, I

Soccer phenom

enjoyed it a lot."

If Decaire lacks anything, it certainly isn't modesty. "My teammates rely on me to a degree, I suppose, but I think I'm just a catalyst to spark them up. They are all talented players," Decaire continued. "If there was any justice, I think they should give out 19 M.V.P.'s this year. The whole team won the Championship - not just one player. One man doesn't make the team."

He majors in history, not physical education, "because I wanted to get rid of my jock image... most of all, I wanted to prove to myself that I'm more than an athlete. I never used to try very hard in school, but now I'm trying to do my best in both school and sports."

Soccer is an amazing sport. Once one participates in a good match, either as a spectator or a player, one is hooked for life. Decaire explained his view on the whole phenomenon. "It's an artistic sport. It's a thinking man's game. It allows the player to be free with his imagination, to create a play, on to

destroy it."

But doesn't he ever get sick of soccer? After all, for fifteen years... "I'm obsessed with the sport. When I'm playing soccer, that's when I'm most comfortable. Not in a classroom, at the supper table, anywhere else. On the field, I'm in command. I'm in control of the situation. I'm able to develop myself."

When it comes to soccer heroes, Brian idolizes the legendary midfielder, Stephen "Cake-face" Johnston, admired by many as "the soccer player of soccer players."

What is in store for this super sportsman? "I'd like to continue my education, maybe change my major to some sort of business major," he added, "and I'd like to take a year off from school, and travel."

How about catching the World Cup in Spain next year? "Great idea. I wonder if I'd be able to get tickets," enthused one extraordinary soccer fanatic/player - Brian Decaire.

"We are the CIAU champs"

by Takane Alzeki

Champion n. 1: a militant advocate or defender 2: one that wins first prize or place in a contest 3: one that is acknowledged to be better than all others - i.e. the McGill Redmen soccer team.

The 1981 season was a tremendous success for the Redmen soccer team, to say the least. They finished with a sweet 9-1-4 record, and they went on to be crowned the National champions, a feat which has not been accomplished by any McGill team since 1972.

Things looked less than resplendent for the Redmen early in the season. Ranked tenth, McGill had talented players, but their inexperience as a team was evident as they lost to Concordia, and tied with the likes of Laval and Trois-Rivieres.

But a trip to Sherbrooke ended all that. After losing to the Sherbrooke Vert et Or 3-0, the disappointed Redmen players got together, and decided to fight as a team.

The rest is all history. Our Reds stampeded through an eight-game winning streak, tying with Concordia and Sherbrooke, destroying Laval 4-2, and Trois-Rivieres 2-0 in the rematches.

Needless to say, the players felt their newborn strength and confidence. "Nothing's gonna stop us now," said defenseman John Kwamya for the team.

Then came the real test. The Redmen entourage bussed across town to battle for the QUAA crown with their hometown rival, the Concordia Stingers.

Ranked number one in the country, the Stingers had the favour of the crowd, and the critics. But boy, were they wrong. McGill came out

victorious 1-0, crushing Concordia's hope for the Eastern title for the second year in a row.

Coach Zach "To Whom?" Briganski was one happy coach after the game. He explained the reason for the win, "we proved, as a unit, we are the better team."

And an unit they were. The exuberant QUAA victors prepared to put up their lances against St. Mary's Huskies for the Eastern Title - "All for one, and one for all!"

Ranked fifth out of four remaining teams (sic), the Redmen were the decisive underdogs against the number one ranked Huskies. But McGill taught the critics a lesson once again... they made the Huskies roll over and play dead 3-1, in front of a supportive McGill audience.

Four days later, the valiant Redmen boarded a plane, and headed for Edmonton, where they were to play the University of Alberta Golden Bears for the highest honor in Canadian University soccer.

The Bears were a dangerous foe. They had won the 1979 Championships, and thus, the team was an experienced one. Also, they were on their hometown turf, and had the fan support. And yes, they were favoured over the Reds.

The big day, the moment of truth. Out came the lucky sweaters, the lucky jackets, the lucky pendants, and lucky socks. The two final contenders stepped onto the field, each determined to outdo the other.

The two teams battle feverishly in the first half, exemplifying the kind of game two evenly matched teams can come up with.

In the second half, McGill lost starting winger John D'Ambrosio when he fractured his collar bone.

McGill suffered another blow when Dickens St. Vil's goal in the

82nd minute was called back on off-side.

Another team might have fallen apart by the news, but McGill, being a disciplined team, toughened up, and continued their onslaught.

After the 90 minute regulation game, the two scoreless teams went on to play a febrile 30 minute overtime, with similar results.

Then came the penalty shots. The two teams prepared to make the best of the allotted five tries.

This is where McGill proved themselves superior to the Bears. "Our players were more disciplined, and thus had the confidence needed to get those valuable points," explained Zach Briganski. McGill won 1-0, in a 4-2 penalty shot decision. The critics left the game once again, to eat their words in front of their typewriters.

The elated champions tearfully accepted the Sam Davidson Trophy, and basked in the golden bubbles of glory and champagne.

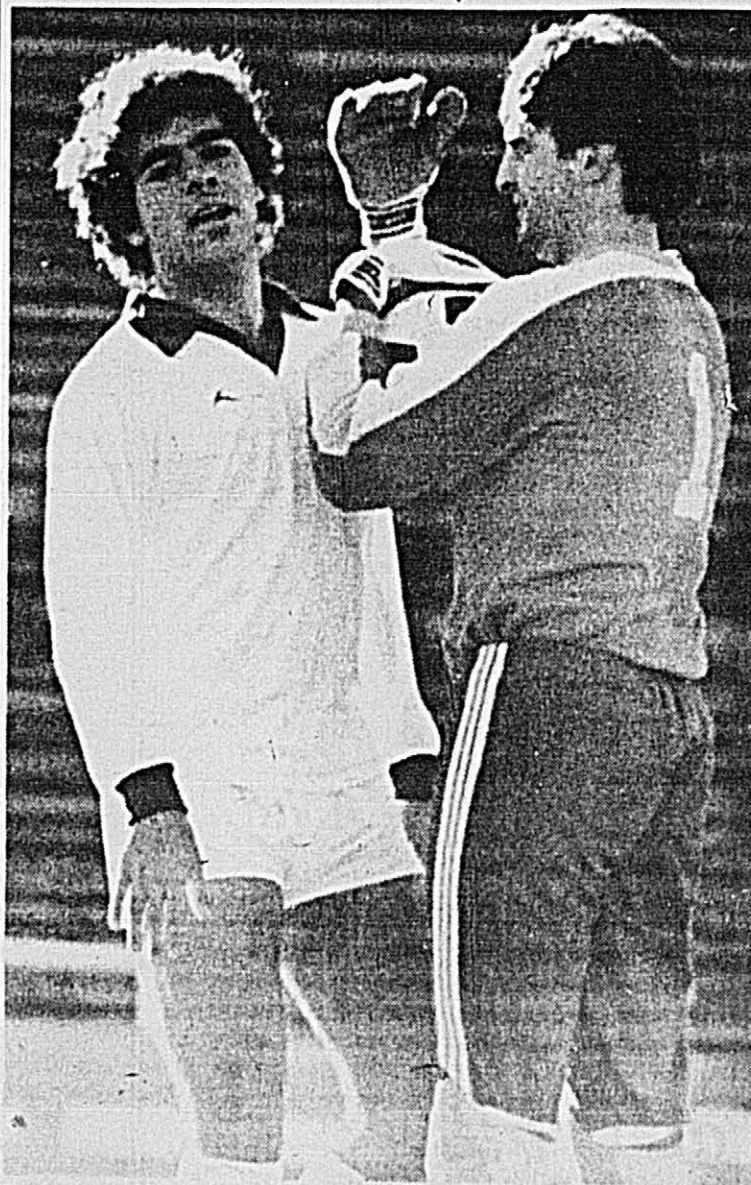
The team's success results from their harmonious style of playing. They are a unified force.

The McGill defensive crew, "The Iron Curtain," consisting of captain/sweeper Brian Decaire, fullbacks Douglas Cave, John Kwamya, and John Oestrich, proved true to their name, keeping balls out of the McGill zone, and setting the balls up front.

Keepers Gary Strother, and Tom Sauder alternated throughout the season, punching, charging, and blocking dangerous balls with grand success.

McGill's versatile midfield, consisting of Stephen Johnston, Kapriel "Gaby" Armutlu, Marc Noe, and Euripedes Koronis, proved to be indispensable both offensively and defensively.

And the forward line, comprised



The McGill Redmen Iron Curtain in action.

of Guy-Marie Joseph, Dickens St. Vil, Billy Mallon, John D'Ambrosio, and Hisham Abdel-Rahman gave the lightning punch when given the opportunity.

And last but not least, coaches Gord Gow (awarded coach of the year), Zach Briganski, and Robert Tipney were as responsible for the victory as the players themselves -

after all, where would the Redmen have gone without these three gentlemen guiding them?

The Redmen squad doesn't have much room left for improvement, but they hope to do just as well (or better) next season - wouldn't that be fantastic?

Well, what else can be said?... **WE ARE THE CHAMPIONS!**

Daily Sports

Rowing pulls crew socks and jocks

by Warren Cabral

January is an unlikely month to start a recruitment drive for a water sport. But that is exactly when the McGill Rowing Club will be starting theirs.

It breaks no ice that the novices will not actually get into a rowing shell until March or April. There are two months of intensive training before the season begins.

The recruitment drive is an essential part of the club's growth. In the past two years McGill Rowing has sprung up from nothing to top place in Quebec. This success is attributed to the rising interest in rowing. At the opening of last season there were 50 recruits and the Club executive hopes to see a similar turn-out in January.

Rowing is a highly selective sport, and from the 50 recruits, four crews of eight are chosen. Selection depends not so much on brawn, but on commitment to the sport.

However it does take more than the average sportsman or woman to make a rower. The hours are not the most ideal: six in the morning

down at the Olympic Basin on Ile Notre Dame. The training is not the easiest: back-breaking lung-searing work-outs in the rowing tank, or out on the frigid water when the weather permits.

The Club's success in the last season demonstrates the cohesion and determination of the crews. It is the kind of person who can work long and hard for the weight of a medal around his neck that the Club wants.

Being a rower is not all "early to bed and early to rise". There is a comradeship that makes for rather bizarre parties and lasting memories of people crowded into Howard Johnson's Hotel rooms while away for a regatta. It is amusing to note that some of the same people who have to be carried home from a party say that they joined rowing because it is a dignified and elegant sport.

Rowing is open to both men and women, and anyone may sign up. Size is not the most important consideration; selection for the crews is made on the basis of dedication and effort. Crews are grouped ac-



Dailyphoto/Matteo Cendamo

cording to weight however, and there are several categories: lightweight men (160 pounds or less), heavyweight men, and women. There is also grouping according to experience.

But even those who are not chosen for a boat have a place on

the team. The Club requires administrative assistance. For those with limited time, this is one way of getting involved with a growing club.

The Club's growth is marked not only by the increase in membership. The fact that it is being considered for a rise in sports status at McGill is also a good indication. At the moment, the Rowing Club is graded at level three. However, an upcoming Sports Council meeting may change all that and promote it to level two.

The club has certainly earned its wings--or fins if you will. During the last season McGill took forth place overall at the St. Catherine's Regatta against the six best clubs in Ontario. McGill finished only 18 seconds behind the overall winner's time in the two kilometre thrash. Later on in the season the Club took first place at the Laval Brise Glace Regatta which put it in top position in Quebec. At this rate Rowing may eventually achieve a first level ranking--a status that the sport enjoys at a number of Canadian universities and, of course, at Oxford and Cambridge where rowing has a long and glamorous history.

There are, however, a few people on the team who are not Greek gods; naiads perhaps. These are the coxes. They are the brains of the boats. They work with the coaches to whip the crews into a well-disciplined group that fine-tunes its power on command; that is the key to victory.

The McGill Rowing Club has a world class rower as head coach. Atalibio Magioni, an Olympic medallist for Brazil, not only gives much of his time to the club, but also acts as a liaison between the Club and the city of Montreal which owns the shells and the basin. The Club is also assisted by Jean-Claude Lanthier at McGill who was instrumental in keeping the Club afloat during its formative years.

The upcoming season has McGill hosting the Universities Championships in May, as well as sending crews to a number of regattas in Canada and the United States, including the prestigious Head of the Charles. So even if January seems to be a strange time to take up a winter sport, it is the right time to take up rowing.



Dailyphoto/Matteo Cendamo

by Mel Timmy

Happy Holidays

Dawkins deal falls through

(12-2-81) — The McGill Redmen basketball team was moments away from concluding, most likely, the most important and probably only trade in QUAA history. The grade had the Philadelphia Seventy-Sixers sending their gorilla dunking forward Daryl Dawkins to the McGill Redmen in return for the university's history department.

Sounds crazy, I'm sure, but both parties were quite serious about the trade. Speaking long distance with Chet Bosco, Dawkins' agent, he stated, "Everything seemed packed and ready to go, when all of a sud-

den old problems re-emerged and the trade was called off."

Bosco, perhaps basketball's most popular agent today, puts all the blame on McGill. "Hey, Daryl was all ready to go. In fact, he's been very anxious. Daryl loves the city and he told me he's looking forward to being a force in the QUAA."

"It seems there was a problem with Daryl's transcripts. McGill never received them. I don't see the problem. Daryl doesn't have any and I doubt he ever will. So we tried at the last minute to get him in as a mature student. No such luck. Daryl doesn't have the prerequisites, he has never been to

Cegep... plus he's only 22 years old. So, if you don't mind me saying, it seems as if the ball is in McGill's court."

Miles Haynsworth, a spokesman from the McGill history department lays the blame "not on our shoulders but on theirs. I don't know where Chet Bosco got his facts but they don't seem to coincide with mine. It seemed as if it were all systems go until this morning when I received a phone call from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. They're going to block the trade on the grounds that it is no good Philadelphia."

"The judge was no different than

other high level officials, he was vague and didn't have much time to talk. The only reason I could get out of him for blocking the trade was that according to the courts 'Philadelphia doesn't need a history department.' It seems they feel they have enough history in the city as it stands. After all, they have the Liberty Bell."

So the Redmen are out of what would have been an added ingredient in their quest for a QUAA championship and the Seventy-Sixers are out of a high-class history department. I guess this puts an end to what could have been McGill athletics' most beneficial Christmas present.

Redmen and Stingers in weekend battle

BY Elise Goldberg

If there is one time in your life that you should go to a Redmen hockey game, it's this weekend. The Redmen face Ottawa on Friday night at 7:30. Saturday night they take on the first Concordia Stingers in what should be an incredibly intense game. Certainly, it will be the most crucial game of the season, to date.

The Redmen have been a surprising power in the QUAA so far this season. Their present record of six wins and only two losses is one of their best starts in history and has earned them a second place spot in the QUAA league standings.

But has the Redmen's quick, successful start surprised Coach Ken Tyler? "In terms of the program we have here, we definitely expected to have a step up in the standings in the league this year," said Tyler. "Certainly we're ahead of schedule in terms of that, but the season is young and our team is very young."

"I was looking for at least a .500 record in the first half," Tyler continued. "We're going to be above that no matter what happens. And as we've always done, I expect to improve significantly in the second half."

Before the Redmen begin that second half in January, the team will be travelling to Switzerland. The

trip is being funded thanks to the efforts to the Redmen themselves in finding companies to sponsor them with advertising for their hockey program. The Redmen will play five games in during their week long stay in Switzerland.

But what is foremost in the minds of the Redmen right now is their two games this weekend, especially the McGill-Concordia match-up. Says coach Tyler of the upcoming game: "We have to take each and every game as it comes and prepare for it as an individual game. It's a matter of the best prepared team who's going to win."

Believe me, the Redmen are both physically and mentally prepared. If there's any team that they'd love to beat, it's Concordia. They haven't beaten them since January of 1978 and it's about time. So, this Saturday night at 7:30, be at McConnell Winter Stadium. It'll be the best entertainment in town.



There's a lot of points in that picture. Redmen rookie centre Fraser Gamble (right) faces off against Bishop's Paul Bedard. Gamble is the fifth leading scorer in the QUAA and Bedard is second leading scorer.

Redmen lose two; drop to second place

by Johnson Barr

The hockey Redmen fell off the crest of the wave of victories that they had been riding this weekend by losing two games, 4-2 at home to the Bishop's Gaiters and 6-3 to the Big Green at Dartmouth.

Saturday against Bishop's, the in-

stensity and desire that has been the trademark of the Redmen this season was not in evidence. The first two periods were lethargic and it was only in the third that things began to pick up. The Redmen rallied from a 2-1 deficit and after putting continual pressure on the

Gaiters, tied the game up at 14:50 on a Pat Chiasson shot from the high slot that hadcuffed the Bishop's goalie.

Late in the game the Redmen began to show signs of life and only some excellent work by Peter ones, the Gaiter netminder, prevented McGill from taking the lead. Untimely penalties to the Redmen also cost them valuable time and energy and eventually set the stage for the Bishop's upset.

With less than 3 minutes to play the referee called Kelly for tripping. On the ensuing power play Gaiter Greg Thompson blasted the game winner past Redmen goalie Dan Gubiani. Then, in a show of true incompetence the ref gave Bishop's a penalty for having too many men on the ice while celebrating their goal. It was a feeble effort by a man who had no clue as to the way a hockey game should be called.

In the waning seconds, the Redmen pulled Gubiani in favor of a sixth attacker but the play backfired when Gaiter Paul Bédard broke out of a goal front scramble to score the 4th and final Bishop's goal.

Sunday, in Hanover, New Hampshire, the Redmen played a more spirited brand of hockey against the Dartmouth Big Green. Some horrible refereeing and a red hot Dartmouth goalie stopped the Redmen time after time. The Redmen led in the early going on a goal by Pat Chiasson. Then Dartmouth scored back-to-back goals within twenty-two seconds of each other, to take a 2-1 lead into the second period.

The Big Green had momentum with them and they increased their lead to 4-1 by the 10 minute mark. Then the McGill defence began to throw their weight around and the

contd p37

Gridders miss perfect season

by Bobby Katz

"Turn out the lights, the party's over." That about sums up the 1981 season for the football Redmen.

It was a year of great promise, but also a year of great disappointment. There were eight straight ups and one terrible downer. And guess who did it to the Redmen once again? Those darn Golden Gaels.

The Acadia Axemen eventually ended up winning the College Bowl last weekend in Toronto. It just as easily could have been the Redmen. They completely dominated the OQIFC. Yet as bad luck would have it the Grinch from Kingston stole the great year right out from under the Redmen's anxious noses.

So the Redmen were not represented as a team in the College, but they did have three of their finest defensive players make the CIAU All-Star team. I'm talking about defensive tackle Marc Joncas, linebacker Marc Chouinard and defensive halfback (and law student?) Ron Poulton. These three Redmen were named All-Canadian.

That's a lot of Redmen considering it's an All-Canadian team. Still the McGill players would trade all the individual awards for what appeared to be rightly theirs: a berth in the 1981 College Bowl.

Although the Redmen lost in the OQIFC finals they still had a heck of a good season. Things look even better for the Redmen in the future. They've got nearly the whole team returning next year and should be even better. But so will the other teams.

The Redmen do have a solid base to build their team next season and this was reflected in their team awards. The rookie of the year award went to the surprising first



Dailypoto/Richard Katz

Marc Lemery and the rest of the Redmen defence putting heat on the Golden Gaels.

running back Luc Menard. Menard started off the season as a defensive back and emerged as the Redmen's leading rusher.

The most improved player award went to Marc Durand, the talented QB who got an itch to play some more football in late August and was admitted to McGill. Thank heavens for that because Durand completed 53 per cent of his passes and gave the Redmen their most balanced offence in the conference.

The bestlineman award went to All-Canadian tackle Marc Joncas. Joncas is a sure-fire starter once he

makes it to the CFL. Joncas was named All-Canadian for the second year in a row and if all goes well, Joncas should be doing much the same thing next season for the Redmen.

The most sportsman-like player award went to none other than Rick Biewald. It is hoped that RB will be back next season, but he has already said that this is his last season. All that can be hoped for is that RB can be coerced into remaining with the Redmen for one final season.

QUAA Standings							
	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Concordia	8	7	0	1	45	12	15
McGill	8	6	2	0	46	31	12
UQTR	9	6	3	0	57	33	12
Ottawa	10	4	5	1	52	55	9
Laval	10	4	6	0	41	42	8
Bishop's	9	3	4	2	42	45	8
UQAC	10	0	10	0	37	102	0

This Weekend's Games

Ottawa at McGill - Friday night at 7:30
Concordia at McGill - Saturday night at 7:30

Redmen Scorers (after 14 games overall, 8 league games)

	G	A	Pts.
1. Gilles Hudon	10(6)	14(11)	24(17)
2. Fraser Gamble	7(7)	14(9)	21(16)
3. Tim Bossy	5(4)	9(5)	14(9)
4. Pat Chiasson	6(2)	6(5)	12(7)
5. Brad Field	4(3)	7(6)	11(9)

() equals QUAA statistics

QUAA Scoring Leaders

	G	A	Pts
1. Andre Carlos, UQTR	9	12	21
2. Paul Bedard, Bishop's	9	9	18
3. Gilles Hudon, McGill	6	11	17
4. François Ste-Marie, UQAC	8	8	16
5. Fraser Gamble, McGill	7	9	16
Roman Dziatkowicz, Concordia	7	9	16

Redmen lose to Dartmouth and Bishop's

tide swung back to the Redmen. This was one of their strongest efforts and it came on a day when the squad needed it.

The lack of a centre line (NCAA style) and the large ice surface meant the defence had to be on their toes all day. Steve Weatherbee had the crowd shouting for him when he knocked Dartmouth forward Shaun Teevens down and out late in the period. From that point on the Redmen went uncontested in the corners and along the boards.

A goal by Len Kelly on a strong second effort in the last minute of the period lifted Redmen spirits. This was intensified by a near miss by Fraser Gamble in the opening seconds of the third period. They kept the pressure on for most of the

third but were unable to score on Dartmouth goalie Carey Gandy who was voted player of the game.

Dartmouth scored again on a seemingly harmless play to increase their lead to 5-2 but Pat Chiasson deflected a Gilles Hudon shot past the screened Gandy to get the Redmen back into the game. Another Dartmouth goal less than 2 minutes later sealed the Redmen's fate. So McGill had to be content with the knowledge that they could be winners on another day with better luck around the net.

"We did not adjust quickly enough to the plays Dartmouth used against us today," observed Assistant Coach John Atto. "That's something we have to do if

we expect to keep winning."

Head Coach Ken Tyler felt that, "Even though we lost two important hockey games the things we have learned about our opponents and ourselves this weekend will help

us a great deal in the future."

So with games this weekend against the University of Ottawa and Concordia the Redmen will have a chance to show what they

have learned and how well they can apply that knowledge to their game.

Can they do it? Well, that remains to be seen.

Ice Martlets struggle to improve

by The Phantom Runner

Looking at the results of the hockey Martlets games up to this point in the season is a sobering experience to say the least. Today the Martlets journey to Lennoxville to play their ninth game of the season. That total includes one exhibition, two tournament games and five inter-conference games. The Martlets have lost all of them all and have been outscored 71-2 in the process.

But focusing uniquely on the scores of the games is definitely a misleading way of regarding the Martlets season. Nine of the fourteen Martlets began play this season without any previous hockey experience. This compares to the situation at Concordia where nine of their players have a minimum of three to four years hockey experience.

Martlet coach Ivy Steinberg remarks that the team's goals are determined by this lack of experience: I'm not discouraged by the team's record. Given our lack of experience, I set different goals for the team—whether it be scoring one goal against a particularly strong team or getting a certain number of

shots on net or just reducing the amount of mental mistakes we make. These are the things with which I am concerned."

Steinberg confirms that the team has improved but admits that she has been frustrated by the sometimes sparse turnout of players for practices, and she feels that this latter fact has compromised the team's progress.

"There has been strong improvement amongst the players who have shown up consistently to practice, but the overall team play has not improved as much due to the difficulty in getting the whole team to practices," Steinberg said. "It is discouraging to have five or six people at a practice."

Steinberg feels that the lack of hockey experience may be the primary reason for the poor attendance at practices. "So many of them are new to hockey. It's obviously not their number one priority. McGill academic standards are such that the players find themselves having to give more time to their studies than they may have anticipated. Some of them feel they have no choice but to miss practice."

A game which the Martlets played at John Abbott has been the

high point of the season thus far. Although the Martlets lost 7-1, they made far fewer mental mistakes than usual. Because the players concentrated on their line changes, Steinberg was able to keep the shifts short and the players, in turn, were able to play that much more aggressively and effectively.

According to Steinberg, the players have not been overly discouraged by having to endure loss after loss. "I don't think that they're discouraged," she said. "They've seen improvement in their play and the scores have not always been indicative of their play. I think that they've kept up their spirits. I've noticed some frustration, but not an undue amount. I think they understand the situation."

Steinberg looks forward to the second half of the season. She feels that in the first half of the second term the players will be relatively free from academic pressures and therefore able to contribute more to hockey. She believes that in the second half of the season the Martlets will be able to integrate some of the individual skills they've learned into team play.

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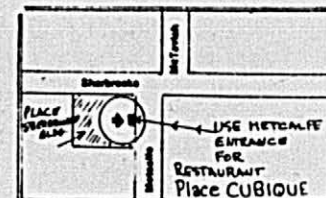
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Letters

To the Daily:

Salary negotiations between MUNASA (the McGill University Non-Academic Staff Association) and the University have reached an impasse. Non-academic staff—clerical, technical, management, library and hospital workers—thought they had an agreement with McGill for parity with Université de Montréal. This parity called for salary increases of 16.7 per cent in 1981-2: over 13 per cent to cover the cost of living, plus about 3 per cent in merit increases.

Instead, non-academics were paid an average of 9.25 per cent and agreed to take 2.4 per cent in time off during the summer of 1981. To settle the outstanding amount due, MUNASA proposed an increase of about 3.06 per cent in salary, plus an additional 2 per cent to be taken as five days off during Christmas. This gives a total of about 12.3 per cent in salary increases: McGill would still pay less than the actual rise in the cost of living.

Principal Johnston (who signed the parity agreement) refused this offer. In place of the more than 5 per cent owing, he has offered only one day off. He feels that closing the University at a time when no classes or exams are being held would cause "considerable dislocation and difficulties." Admittedly, closing at Christmas would inconvenience some students, but does it really compare to the need for consideration of the 2000 staff members who are willing to take time off in lieu of adding a larger amount to the university's deficit, when they are not even going to meet the cost of living this year? These are the same staff members who, two years ago, agreed to forego most of their merit increases to help the University.

Unionized workers at McGill have received their full salary increases: it seems that Principal Johnston is encouraging the non-academics to unionize. Should this happen, students will be faced with the distinct possibility of strikes affecting class and exam schedules, receipt of marks, library services, lab work and such, during the term.

Which alternative best serves the needs of both staff and students—five days of inconvenience between sessions plus a smaller deficit, or the potential of a much larger deficit and "considerable dislocation and difficulties" due to strikes during future terms?

Christine Gincham
Library Assistant
Howard Ross Library
of Management

Victor de Breyne
Library Assistant
Acquisitions Dept
McLennan Library

To the Daily:

The festival of racism and propaganda is still on. This week, the Zionists have had their chance to present theirs to us. I am of course speaking about the Zionist display in the Redpath Library; a good piece of "Zionist realism." We are given the worn out clichés about the Zionist "achievements." Israel is again served to us reheated, as the "modern," "secular," and "progressive" state in the Middle East. And whose only difference consists of its being inhabited mainly by Jews. The Arab minority, of almost 500,000 inhabitants or one-quarter of the total Israeli popula-

tion, and more than Québec in Canada, is barely mentioned and lives in complete bliss.

Everything is modern in Israel: the people are white like us North Americans, and wear the same clothing. A real "paradise." Or so they claim.

No mention is made of the intense racism which comes out of the pores of the Zionist body politic. The state where one has to prove one's Jewish ancestry to be admitted to the national basketball team. The state where civil marriage does not exist, virtually preventing intermarriage. The state where Arab-speaking Jews are nick-named "blacks" by the Jews of European origin.

But we must not forget the Israeli Arabs. The lowest paid people in Israel; those whose land is always stolen from them to give to Jewish settlers as in the campaign to "Judaize"—how revolting—the Galilee, to use an Israeli term. These same Arabs are always the last ones to receive or benefit from funds or schemes to irrigate land, build modern housing, and provide normal amenities such as schools in their language.

In the Jewish state, where the Jewish population despises and ignores them, these Arabs have a political status close to that of native Indians or South African whites. Let us not be afraid of the word "racism" to describe the Israeli system. Israel is only a democracy for law-abiding conservative European Jews. A state built on land stolen from brutally expelled Palestinians, a state that never hesitates to bombard refugees and cities in Lebanon. A state that sells weapons to Central American dictators.

Edward Lopes

M.A., History

To the Daily:

In the interview given by the Daily, Dr. Morgentaler is quoted making a number of untenable statements. In one place he declares, "that there is a human being from conception is absolute nonsense." He goes on to make the unenlightened statement that the embryo cannot be "seen up to seven weeks" and that it is a "microscopic little thing." This science based on size viewpoint seems to hold sway over people like Christine Levich and others who declare that it is a matter of "a personal and subjective decision," rather than a question of moral philosophy and science.

Dr. Morgentaler pits himself against most of the leading scientist and specialists in the world. He continues to expound his 19th century 'bunch of cells' view—this outdated materialism, in the face of all evidence.

Problems of when a developing fetus becomes human only made sense in the middle ages when the seed was believed to be growing inside a fertile womb. Last year, Dr. David Roy of the Institute of Bio-Ethics made many of these points clear to Morgentaler in a debate held at McGill medical school.

Most pro-abortion experts would not consider denying that the embryo is human and develops separately from the mother. Experts such as Ashley Montague, T. Dobzhansky, F.R. Lillie, Isaac Asimov, Professor J. Lejeune, and Joseph Fletcher would think it

bizarre to deny the above point. Even Planned Parenthood and the Britannica would not deny that a new human individual begins at the moment of conception.

Ms. Levich seems to believe that liberalism, subjectivity and expediency provide the principles for human happiness and social justice rather than the truth, which she categorizes as "absolute and indefensible." She does not seem to realize that the arguments for infanticide are the same as those for abortion. If you can defend the killing of the innocent, developing infant then you are not talking about morality, justice or democracy but a very "Brave New World," with dire implications that Ms. Levich might abhor.

Morgentaler, comparing the question to the Nazi eliminations, declares that the Nazis "decided a certain group of people were going to be eliminated." One should read that statement out loud after one checks with geneticists and embryologists. Morgentaler also states that, "it's a question of freedom of choice." Since when is Morgentaler a moralist or even a social philosopher? He seems to be making judgements based on his imagination and his 19th scientific beliefs rather than on reason and considering the real facts.

Morgentaler's consequent ethics are the direct result of scientific materialism. He accepts a scientifically influenced ethic of expediency, but ignores the scientific facts. Pro-Life (Morgentaler's "idiots and fanatics") on the other hand possess all the pertinent scientific facts but realize that there is no valid ethic or basis for justice in science.

By the way, Morgentaler has admitted publicly that he has become financially well-off by aborting women. With his views it follows that he would consider himself to be a great boon to African and Asian mothers, if his service were only available to them. I guess, that some would consider that their loss is our gain, but history and democratic ethics might have another verdict.

Peter Stepinac

To the Daily:

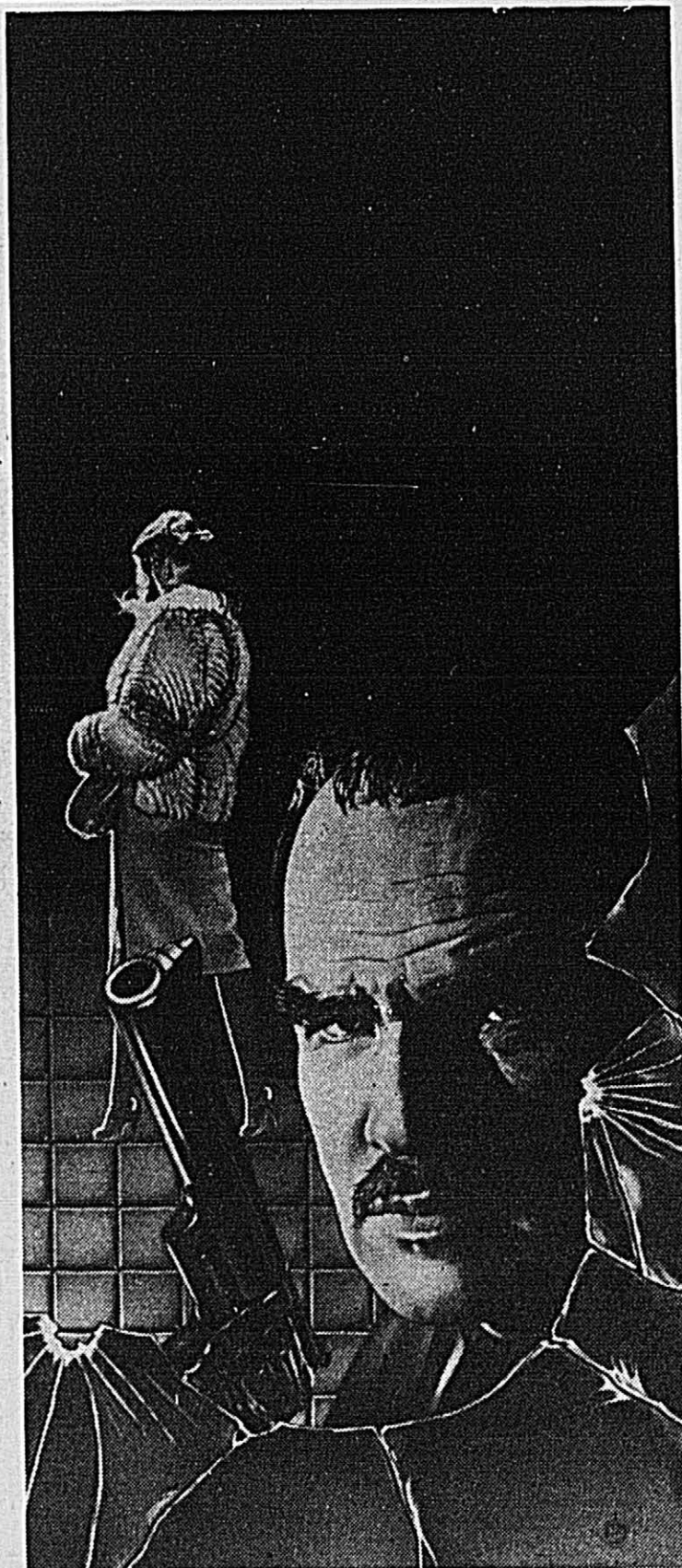
It is interesting to note how only a week after the proverbial shit hit the fan in the infamous Palestinian display issue, a display on Israel has appeared in the Redpath Library.

Perhaps the organizers of the display were motivated by conscience to show the "truth" of the situation—that peace and prosperity reigns in Israel and the occupied—uh, I mean Judea and Samaria. However, the reality of the situation is far from this picture of deception.

It's easy for those who don't suffer under Israeli occupation to pride themselves in the accomplishments of the Zionist state. Unfortunately there are those who don't see things in the same light. It's time that Israel address the Palestinian question instead of arming itself to the teeth and mobilizing its population for attacks on neighbouring territories.

One doesn't have to be a "terrorist" to support the Palestinian cause and expose the brutality of Israeli attacks on the West Bank and Lebanon. But one must be blind, perhaps intentionally, to ignore the situation and pretend that harmony and peace are present in that area of the world today.

Sala H. Juati



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STARTS FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18th

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